

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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FINAL CITY
EDITION

FIRST TRADE UNION DELEGATION REPORTS SUNDAY

Rockefeller Company Demands Use Of Troops

HUNDREDS PICKET COLORADO MINES AS STRIKE GROWS

Rockefeller Company to Call For State Police

BULLETIN.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21.—Nearly 100 persons, including a dozen women and girls, said to be members of the I. W. W. were arrested today for picketing coal mines in the Southern Colorado field near Walsenburg and Trinidad.

No violence was reported from the district up to noon but mine guards are said to be heavily armed, and plans were being considered at Walsenburg to request mobilization of the national guard if Huernau county officials were unable to arrest all the pickets. Scores of special deputies have been sworn in.

WALSENBURG, Colorado, Oct. 21.—The sheriff's forces were unable to stop the hundreds of pickets who flocked to the coal camps today, and many mines not already closed down have suspended. The pickets slip past the company gunmen and sheriff's deputies, mingling with the men who are unorganized and do not understand the issues at stake, and persuade them to come on out.

Rockefeller Calls Gunnmen.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., the Rockefeller concern which perpetrated the Ludlow massacre, has announced that unless the sheriffs of the counties are able soon to stop picketing, they will call for state police or militia. And it is the general opinion in this vicinity that the Rockefeller gang has only to call, and whatever the state has it will receive. The industrial commission has already, without a shadow of right to do so, termed the strike "illegal."

The strike was called by the I. W. W. and is to raise the wages of the

(Continued on Page Two)

Start Campaign to Publish More Communist Literature

The Workers (Communist) Party of America, as announced yesterday at the New York headquarters of the Party, is proceeding with arrangements to have published a series of pamphlets and books dealing with timely subjects of interest to the American workers.

This Marxist-Leninist literature will be published for the Workers Party by the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., located at 39 East 123rd St.

The Workers Library Publishers has been organized on the basis of a fund established to publish especially the American Workers Library Series. The pamphlets and books published in this series will be written by outstanding authorities on specific subjects.

The statement made yesterday is that ten thousand dollars must be raised by Christmas in order to make good this literature publication program. The initiators of this fund, B. and S. Rubin, have given a contribution of two thousand dollars. Sympathizers and friends of the Communist and labor movement throughout the country are said to be responding enthusiastically to the idea of raising \$10,000 to put over this extensive literature publication program.

Daily Worker to Share Proceeds.
By special arrangement with the Workers Library Publishers, 50 percent of its net proceeds will go to the DAILY WORKER. Beginning November 1st all literature formerly handled by the DAILY WORKER will be transferred to the Workers Library Publishers and thereafter will be handled by them. Members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party throughout the country who can afford to give substantial contributions to this fund should immediately make out their money orders or checks or send cash or telegraph their contributions to the Workers Library Publishers, 39 East 123rd St.

A very attractive pamphlet by J. Louis Engdahl, "Ten Years of the Soviet Union," has just been published.

German Mine Strikers Secure Eleven Per Cent Wage Raise; Ask Fifteen

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The 70,000 striking lignite miners won a victory today when they compelled the government arbitration commission, after two days of deliberation, to decide that they should receive an 11 per cent raise in wages. The commission granted the companies and the trade unions until tomorrow evening to determine whether they will accept the decision.

It is doubtful whether the miners will accept the offer. The miners demand a 15 per cent raise. The owners declared that no raise could be granted.

In case either side rejects the decision, it would mean that the basic wage of the miners will be raised from five marks, 20 pfennigs, or about \$1.25, to fifteen marks, 80 pfennigs, about \$1.40. The strike is expected to bring wage demands throughout German industry.

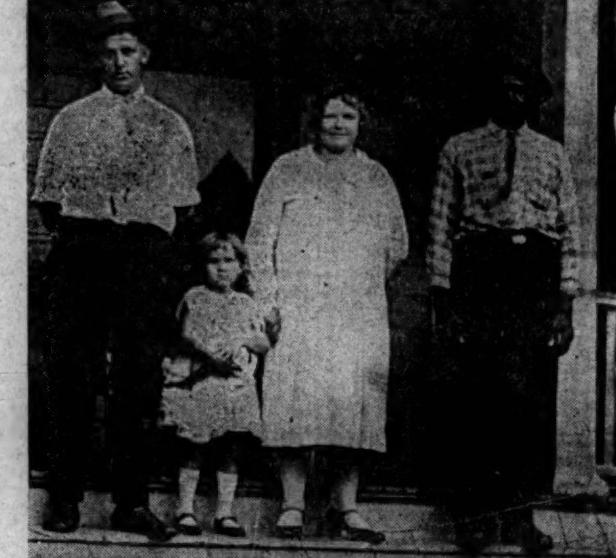
U. S. Lent \$44,000,000 to R. R. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad by the payment of \$44,000,000 in principal and \$1,100,000 in interest has liquidated its indebtedness to the government, the treasury announced today.

Outstanding advances made by the government to railroads approximate \$152,000,000. The N. Y., N. H. & H. was looted several years ago by an "inside ring" and the government has been making good the loss by means of loans at a cheap rate of interest.

Southward Ho!

Charles Seilitz, at the age of 67, will start for Miami, Florida, tomorrow in a 12 foot row boat. He wants to be the first to row a boat over the 1,500 miles of sea.

Lead Coal Diggers in Pennsylvania Strike



On the right is Isaac Mousey, president of Local Union No. 2881, United Mine Workers (Aurora Mine of Duquesne Coal and Coke Co.). The larger man on the reader's left is Martin Kaveich, treasurer of the same local union.

AVELLA MINE PICKETS SHUT OFF PRODUCTION DESPITE TERRORISM

Sheriff Lies with Rifle in Ambush to Shoot Unionists After Company Thugs Beat Them Up

In spite of all the scabs brought in by the owners of the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coal and Coke Company at Avella, Washington County, Pa., are finding that they can't get out the coal. After three months of scab operation the present production is about 1,700 tons a week, where before the lockout it was 1,600 to 2,000 a day. In other words, under scab operation it takes a week to produce what it took a day to produce under union operation.

The owners are in a hurry to get the miners out of their houses, stop picketing, fill up the mine with scabs, break the strike and get the miners back to work on an open shop basis. In addition to serving eviction notices the company is carrying on a campaign to terrorize the miners and their families. The picket line maintained all through the night is not alone for regular picket duty but also keeps watch over the houses of the locked-out miners' families to protect them from night raids by the Coal and Iron police and deputies.

Four Miners Assassinated.
Today there are two miners in the Washington County hospital and two at home, badly injured as the result of the latest Yellow Dog attack last Sunday night. The young doctor of the union local at the Aurora mine said his office looked like a slaughterhouse when the men were brought in. George Harkow had a fractured skull and several deep lacerations of the scalp; Albino Galigiani has his whole lip torn through and laceration of the scalp; Angelo Simonetti and Joe Lazar also have lacerated scalps, and the former a seriously injured eye.

Wanted Help From Picket.
All last Sunday afternoon the miners had seen Yellow Dogs boozing in the sand-shack just outside the company stockade. Around 5:30 one of them beckoned to a picket on the three to six shift and demanded to be told where he could get more moonshine, and drunkenly waved around a bunch of bills. He didn't get much information from the picket. Then at 6:30 one of the coal and iron scabs came out of the sand shack, and suddenly walked up to Harkow, who was on the picket line, (on the public road), pulled out a black-jack, and began.

Harkow happens to be a big husky fellow and resisted again and again, but the Yellow Dog had the black jack, and he kept on till Harkow was down, with a fractured skull.

They got Galigiani coming down the road on his way to the doctor's office for medicine for his sick child. Lazar had just stepped out of the picket shack on the other side of the bridge when some of the other Yellow Dogs attacked him. Simonetti I saw the following day, lying in bed at home, with a big bloody pad over his eye, and a big swelling plastered up on the back of his head, and his thin dark face drawn with pain. Two

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Workers' Delegations From Soviet Union to Visit Other Countries

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—For the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, the AUCTU is sending to Germany and Czechoslovakia delegations of Soviet workers. These delegations will consist of metal, textile and chemical workers and miners.

The delegates will familiarize themselves with workers' life abroad and will give information about the life of workers in the U. S. S. R.

GOMEZ AGENT IN PLEA FOR ARMED INVASION BY U. S.

Reactionaries Who Blew Up Train Captured

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Federal forces under Gen. Jose Escobar were reported tonight to have Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and his band of counter-revolutionaries trapped in the Orizaba Volcano region, where Gomez sought refuge after his defeat near Ayuhualco ten days ago.

Gen. Escobar is in active command. A report that Escobar had been wounded and brought to a hospital here was denied. If the federal commander was wounded in the last battle with the Gomez forces, his injuries were not so serious as to keep him from continuing in active command of the drive on Gomez, and no report was made.

The region where the operations are being carried on is very rough and several days may be required to complete the movement.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 21.—The Mexican government has purchased a number of aeroplanes and war material in England, according to semi-official reports received here from Mexico City.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 21.—The counter-revolutionary forces, led by Gomez and Almada, made an open appeal yesterday for the invasion of Mexico thru Jose Elguero, journalist recently expelled from Mexico for counter-revolutionary propaganda.

All industries are in a tirade against the Calles Government. Elguero declared, "There can be no peace in Mexico, no future for the people, no hope, for any one as long as the Washington Government persists in maintaining Calles in power." After reciting alleged "acts of violence" on the part of the Mexican Government, Elguero, making a direct plea for American intervention says, "I am sure the American Government, if it knew the real facts, would not permit such outrages."

In view of the hostile attitude taken by the State Department in its relations with the Calles Government, "the support" referred to by Elguero is taken to mean the absence of armed intervention.

Reactionaries Killed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—The bodies of Colonels Jose Ortiz and Triana, both members of General

(Continued on Page Two)

Jubilee Session of Executive of U.S.S.R. Plans More Gains

Ends Meetings with Resolutions Guaranteeing Workers' Progress in Industry, Education

LENINGRAD, October 21.—Important resolutions on the several reports detailing the enormous progress of the workers and industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics were adopted at the closing meeting yesterday of the Tenth Anniversary Jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets, and while recognizing the progress made, called for still more effort to achieve the goal set by the Bolshevik revolution.

The resolution on the report of Lunacharsky, the People's Commissar for Education, pointed out that there was a general cultural growth in the country and especially among the proletarian masses. Nevertheless, the decision is that in comparison with the great aims of the Bolshevik revolution and the tremendous demand for instruction on the part of the

masses the results reached as yet are insufficient. The resolution acknowledges accordingly that one of the chief tasks of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is further persistent work in order to assure the cultural growth of the country, co-ordinating the cultural development with the problem of industrialisation in the

(Continued on Page Two)

"Garden" Ushers Needed.
Young Workers League members who can assist in ushering at the Madison Square Garden meeting Sunday, where the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia makes its report, are requested to report at the Eighth Avenue entrance at 12 noon and ask for Miss Paxton.

Nails Lies.

"Because the statement repeated to you is so sharply at variance with the conditions and facts as they were investigated by the delegation in Russia, I am loathe to believe that you were responsible for the allegation that 'Russia has no laws, only decrees handed down from above.' We have both had the legal training that should place upon us the obligation to gather and weigh evidence carefully. Everywhere we went in Russia we found local, county and state councils or legislatures, elected by a larger proportion of the adult population than participated in the last presidential election in this country. As you are also aware we found not one single instance in which the laws enacted by these

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WORKERS TO HEAR REPORT OF U. S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(Continued from Page One)
legislative bodies were overthrown by any higher authority, even though in practically all of the local bodies the Communist members are in the minority.

Praises Workers' Condition.
"Whether Russia be the most dismal and unhappy place you were ever in, is of course a matter of personal opinion. We have tried to be eminently fair and accurate in making this investigation, and in order to do so, we have consistently compared present conditions in Soviet Russia, not with conditions in the United States or the older countries of Western Europe, but rather with conditions in Russia itself prior to the world war and the Revolution. Upon reflection I am sure you will agree that this is the only reasonable basis on which to judge present conditions in Russia."

"In all of our research covering many thousands of miles and interviewing many hundreds of people, both for and against the present government, we found not a single worker or farmer who wished to go back to conditions existing under the czar's regime. This by no means implies that conditions in Russia

Father of 10 Drowns.

The body of a man found Wednesday in the East River off the foot of Mott Avenue, Long Island City, Queens, has been identified as Peter Farrell, 54 years old, of 37-40 Sixty-fifth Street, Woodside, Queens, the father of 10 children. A bricklayer, he had been missing several days. Death was caused by drowning.

Boost Woman for \$8,000 Job.

United States Senator Simeon D. Fess is reported to have recommended to President Coolidge that Miss Geneva Cline, Cleveland woman attorney, be appointed to the court of custom appeals in New York. Miss Cline, now federal appraiser of merchandise for the port of Cleveland, if appointed to the new post will be one of the highest paid women in government service. The office pays \$8,000 a year.

Marquis' Son Gets Blisters.

Miguel de Cardoba, Tarrytown, who claims to be the son of a Spanish grandee, the Marquis of Villanueva, was under a suspended sentence today on a charge of permitting an unlicensed minor to drive an automobile.

Speaking with a Castilian lisp, the tall, "refined" young man exhibited bruised and blistered hands to Magistrate Earl Smith in traffic court.

He said he had permitted a sixteen year old boy to drive his truck for him because he himself was unable to hold the wheel.

READY

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By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

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are perfect. On the contrary we definitely stated in our report that Russia still has a long, long road to travel. But we would be less than fair and honest with the public as well as ourselves if we did not say emphatically that by every criterion of judgment suggested by our expert staff, some of whom were by no means predisposed to the Soviet government, conditions in Russia today are materially better than in 1918, and if present tendencies continue, assisted by the cooperation and good will of the other nations of the world, Russia will travel much further from the unhappy state existing prior to the Revolution.

"(Signed) ALBERT F. COYLE."

Members of Delegation to Speak.

In addition to Maurer the speakers at the giant labor demonstration will include John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America; Albert Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Frank Palmer of the Colorado Labor Advocate; Paul Douglas, expert on industrial relations, and professor at the University of Chicago; Henry C. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati; Powers Hapgood, militant young mine leader; Robert W. Dunn, labor economist; Stuart Chase, of the Labor Bureau.

NEARLY THOUSAND NICARAGUANS DIE IN U. S. ATTACKS

Invading Marines Boast 540 Killed Since May

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—More than 540 Nicaraguan liberals have been killed by American marines since May, a compilation of officials' casualty figures revealed today. The figures only include casualties reported to the State and Navy departments of the American legation in Managua. The number of Nicaraguans who were killed and unaccounted for in the casualty figures, including civilians murdered by American bombing planes, swells the total to more than a thousand it is believed.

During the same period, five marines have been killed and only one seriously injured. Four members of the American-controlled native constabulary are listed as having died in battle.

Number of Wounded Unknown.

The figures indicate that marines smashed the small and poorly-equipped armies of the native Nicaraguans in ten pitched battles. The list of engagements and the number of dead and wounded follows:

May 15-16—At La Paz Centro, 14 Nicaraguans killed; number of wounded unknown; two marines killed.

July 29—San Fernando, six Nicaraguans killed; 15 to 20 wounded. One marine wounded.

July 27—San Fernando (during pursuit by United States planes of fugitives from battle of July 20) 20 Nicaraguans killed or wounded.

Aug. 16—Along northern border. Two Nicaraguans killed.

Sept. 3—Telpancea, five Nicaraguans killed or wounded.

Sept. 8 (reported Sept. 15th)—So-nato, five Nicaraguans killed.

Sept. 19—Telpancea, 20 Nicaraguans killed; 50 wounded. Two marines killed.

Sept. 21—Telpancea, unreported number of Nicaraguans killed and wounded. No mention of marine casualties.

Oct. 9 (reported to Managua Oct. 16)—67 Nicaraguans killed or wounded. Four members of native guard killed. No marine casualties.

Most of the fighting has taken place in the north, particularly in the mountainous jungleland of Nueva Sevora.

Organize Cooperative Colony.

A cooperative colony will be established on a tract of land in Westchester County near Croton Lake.

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FALL WAS TOLD NO "DRAINAGE" WAS PROBABLE

Oil Graft Defense Puts Up Immunity Plea

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—After hearing testimony from two geologists to the effect that there is no truth in the defense of Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall that the Teapot Dome lease had to be granted immediately, the jury in the oil graft case was sent out of the court room and the rest of the day spent in a long involved argument as to whether Sinclair's admission before the senate investigating committee granted him immunity.

Fall Knew Oil Was Safe.

Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, today blasted one of the chief contentions of the Fall-Sinclair defense when he testified that there was neither danger of drainage from Teapot Dome when the naval oil reserves were leased by ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall to Harry F. Sinclair, nor that Fall was ignorant of the safety of the oil reserves.

Smith said Fall called him into conference and directed him to send an excerpt to the reserve to investigate drainage conditions. Smith sent K. C. Head, former head of the oil and gas section of the bureau.

"Head reported there was no imminent danger of drainage of Teapot Dome," Smith said.

"Did you report this to Fall?" asked Roberts.
"Yes."

Never Called Again.

"Did he ever again call you into conference on Teapot Dome?"

"No," answered Smith, "that was the last time."

There is laughter in Washington tonight over the evident political innocence of Geologist Smith, who did not seem to understand what kind of a report was required of him by the then secretary of the interior.

Head, now chief geologist of the Gulf Oil Company, took the stand to tell personally of his findings at Teapot Dome. He repeated what Smith had already told the jury.

Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, struggled valiantly to make the jury think Head didn't know his business.

Question of Immunity.

The prosecution then offered as evidence the testimony Sinclair gave to the senate investigating committee, and another legal battle began.

The defense planned to fight admission of this testimony to the last ditch. In the Fall-Doheny trial the senate records were finally admitted.

Sidbons excused the jury while the lawyers argued.

Littleton read from the statutes, which state that no testimony given by a witness before either house of congress shall be used against him in a subsequent criminal trial except when the charge is perjury.

Rule on Immunity Monday.

Roberts argued for the government. He denied that Sinclair had been subpoenaed, but rather had been "invited" to appear.

A man is held under law to be a competent witness, Roberts declared, until his disqualifies himself by pleading a recognized immunity, and the government attorney held Sinclair's lawyers were trying to evade the senate testimony on other and improper grounds.

There will be no session of court Saturday, and Sidbons' ruling is expected Monday.

500 In One Battle.

July 16—Ocotel, 300 to 500 Nicaraguans killed, more than 108 known to be wounded, one marine killed.

July 29—San Fernando, six Nicaraguans killed; 15 to 20 wounded. One marine wounded.

July 27—San Fernando (during pursuit by United States planes of fugitives from battle of July 20) 20 Nicaraguans killed or wounded.

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Gunman for Birger Republican Machine Hanged at Marion

Discharges Eight When They Remain Unionists

(By Federated Press)

Roy Lancaster, secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said the Pullman Co. has discharged 8 members of the brotherhood in the Washington, D. C., division, and is threatening to let out another hundred unless they drop their union cards. At the same time the company is circulating a long petition for the signatures of the porters pledging their loyalty to the company and denouncing the brotherhood and its organizer. The threat of discharge is used to obtain signatures to this yellow-dog-like document.

Safe For Awhile.

Birger, the head of the group, is also under charges which may mean his death. It is considered certain that the conviction of the Birger outfit would have been impossible if some of their vassal gunmen and resort owners had not split with them and broken up the grip on local and county office which the group had built up there playing inside republican party politics in Marion county and other parts of Southern Illinois.

State and Union Politics.

William Sneed, state senator (republican), and a vicious opponent of every progressive measure in the U. S. W. of A. of which he is district president got a large part of his political support from the Birger gang, and, thru him, their influence reached into the counsels of men much higher up, even it is said, to those of Governor Len Small.

Field Warfare.

At any rate, while they presented a united front, no Birger beer runner was ever bothered much by the authorities.

For a time, before the split among the gangsters finally ruined them, public officials calmly watched while regular little armies in the pay of regular racketeer groups assail each other with airplane bombs and machine guns. An unknown number of killings resulted, and the control of the gangmen, weakening, some of them were finally arrested.

Hundreds Picket Mines In Colorado

(Continued from Page One)

miners to the union scale, and improve conditions of living.

Alto numbers of strikers out already can only be estimated, it is believed that there are at least eight thousand.

(By BYRON KITTO)

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 19 (By Mail).—The following is a skeleton of the reign of terror led by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's gunmen who are given the support of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion and municipal authorities:

At Walsenburg, October 15, there was a meeting held at the court house where plans were made for the storming and sacking of the I. W. W. headquarters. After the meeting, around the hour of midnight, the mob, which included the mayor and other city authorities, marched in military fashion down the main thoroughfare to the I. W. W. hall. Upon their arrival they demanded Fellow Worker Byron Kitto, who was alone in the office at the time, "to come out, you bastard." Not having any means of protection, Fellow Worker Kitto refused them admission, whereupon they shot the front window and battered down the door while the gunmen made threats of lynching.

The fellow worker escaped through the rear window.

Marched Out at Gun Point.

The next day eleven of our most active members were marched at the point of gun out of town.

The same thing happened at Aguilas.

In Pueblo the next evening a meeting was to be held for the workers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron steel mills. At 7 p. m., one hour before the meeting, there were stationed in front of the hall twelve city police, seventy-five C. F. & I. deputies, the mill superintendents and numerous foremen.

Threaten Workers.

As the slaves approached the meeting hall, the foremen would threaten them with being fired. As this, in most cases, had no effect on the worker, the C. F. & I. thugs with drawn guns routed the workers. And when Fellow Workers Kristen Svannum, Paul Seider, and Byron Kitto, who were supposed to speak at the mass meeting, arrived they found the doors padlocked with the thugs in full charge.

Raid in Pueblo.

The next day the city police raided our Pueblo headquarters, seized our property and turned all of it over to the Colorado Fuel & Iron officials.

In Trinidad seventeen of our members have been arrested.

We are sending yellow press accounts which do not seem to hide the issue. We will appreciate it very much if you will give these outrages space in your paper. Any particular factors that you want illustrated, kindly let us know.

Yours for industrial freedom.

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BOOKS

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the second instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

The Trade Unions

THE Soviet trade unions are revolutionary bodies, with constitutional preambles much like that of some of the militant socialist unions in America. They are not interested solely in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. They stand on the basis of the international class struggle of the proletariat, and aim "to foster the development of the world-wide revolutionary class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the realization of socialism through the proletarian dictatorship."

The Soviet unions are thus more than "socialist unions" in the continental sense of the term, for they have already passed through their period of revolutionary conflict and are now devoted to the business of consolidating the state power of the workers and peasants and the building up of a non-capitalistic society.

In addition to these general aims, the more immediate day-to-day objects of the unions at the present stage of their development are: To protect the economic and legal interests of their members and to improve their material conditions; to raise the general cultural level of the workers; to participate in the organization of production in their particular trade or industry.

To carry out these aims, they make collective agreements with the employer, whether state trusts or private concerns. They help in the enforcement of the labor laws. They draft and secure the adoption of labor legislation. They organize special funds and traveling aid funds. They encourage the growth of mutual aid societies among their membership. They defend the workers before the various conciliation and arbitration boards and lead them in their disputes with both state and private management. They declare and lead strikes when necessary to achieve their ends. They work with governmental and cooperative institutions in the construction of houses, the organization of public health work, playgrounds, nurseries and similar institutions. They send their representatives to sit on the various government bodies such as the Commissariat for Labor, the Com-

missariat for Health and the Commissariat for Education. They organize a wide variety of cultural activities and schools, and carry on an extensive journalistic and publishing work. They aid and assist the consumers' cooperatives.

In addition to these functions the Russian unions carry out the same line of routine activity as do progressive, energetic unions in any capitalist country—with this major distinction, they pay much greater attention to production and the development of industry. On this point the interests of the unions and the interests of the Soviet government are practically identical.

The total number of members in all the twenty-three national unions is now over 9,827,000. The largest group is industrial; next in line is the group working in government, public and trading institutions. Those following are, in order, transportation workers, agricultural and forest workers and those engaged in the building trades.

In order of affiliated membership, the following unions stand at the head of the list: 1. Land and forest. 2. Civil service and commercial employees. 3. Railroad workers. 4. Metal workers. 5. Textile workers. 6. Educational workers, and 7. Building workers. The two have each over 1,000,000 members.

The great majority of the union members (7,045,800) live in Russia proper (R. S. F. S. R.); nearly 2,000,000 live in the Ukraine, and much smaller numbers in the less industrial districts.

The latest figures show that 92.7 per cent of all the eligible workers of the country are in the unions. Possibly 50 per cent of land and forest workers are in the union, namely, 1,120,000, but the total number of such workers hired by the individual farmers throughout the country is not definitely known.

The highest percentage of organization obtains among the art workers, the printing trades and medical workers (comparatively small unions), while the commercial workers, paper workers, leather workers and catering and hotel workers all have 95 per cent or over.

Strikes and Disputes

THE first questions asked by labor men on arriving in Russia are: "Do the workers have the right to strike? How are labor disputes settled?"

We are satisfied that the workers have the

legal right to strike, that there is no anti-strike law, and nothing resembling American injunctions to curb strikes and the activities of the unions. The hiring of strike-breakers is prohibited by law. Anti-labor judges, courts and government officials are naturally unknown, since the officials are also workers.

However, strikes are not frequent. This is because, as one of the workers told us, "We see no reason for striking against ourselves." From the general union point of view it is naturally desirable to avoid disputes when the costs are so clearly borne by the workers themselves. The Soviet government is a workers' regime, and trade unions participate in the government. The leaders are able to look upon strikes not as a weapon of class conflict, as in other countries, but rather as a warning signal that the unions are not responding to the desires of the workers. When a strike occurs, they quickly see to it that conditions out of which it grew are remedied and that where the local trade union officials are responsible for the situation they are either severely reprimanded or removed from office.

Of course, strikes in privately owned industries are quite another matter. The Russian unions are not slow to strike if they see their interests jeopardized by a private factory owner or concessionaire. There have been a number of such strikes in the last few years.

The organs of mediation and arbitration to take up and settle the disputes arising between workers and management both in government and private industry are, in their order of jurisdiction, the standardization-conflict committee in the factory, the mediation-chamber, and the arbitration board. The function of each of these is suggested by its name. The decision of the final arbitration board is binding by law only on the management. The union can discipline its workers if they refuse to obey the decisions of the board, but the state itself cannot compel compliance with arbitration decrees.

Reports to the last congress of the trade unions in December, 1926, showed that the general betterment of the economic life of the workers in the government factories had substantially decreased both the number of strikes and the number of working days lost by strikes. The strikes which occurred were usually not extensive. They broke out in sec-

tions or departments of plants and represented the protest of workers against certain conditions peculiar to the craft or department. The union, of course, had always tried to settle the strikes, and had succeeded in 75 per cent of the cases. The remainder were settled through direct understandings between the strikers and the managements of the enterprises involved.

Are the Trade Unions Controlled by the State?

THE unions have a very definite relationship to the state, but the government does not control the unions. It would be more accurate to say that the trade unions control the government. Yet neither statement expresses the truth. Under war communism the trade unions were practically a branch of the state; membership was compulsory and dues were checked out of the pay envelope. But with the creation of the state trusts and corporations under the New Economic Policy, the unions took on defensive functions similar to those of unions in other countries.

The unions have always been clear in their avowal of their determination to support the Soviet government in industrializing the country and in "building up socialism." Believing in the philosophy and practice of socialism, they naturally support the government they have created and defended with gun in hand.

When the Russian workers whom we met in factory, shop and mine were questioned as to whether their unions were "controlled" by the government, their answer was usually an amused smile or a complete failure to understand the point of view of the questioner. "It is our government. They are our unions," was the reply in many cases. "This is a dictatorship of the proletariat, not a capitalist country" was another. "Our government never broke a strike," or "There are no injunctions and anti-trade union laws in Russia." The workers look upon the unions as an independent aid to the government and upon the government as the instrument of the workers' power in the field of politics and international relations. Many of the trade union leaders hold important posts in the government, and the will of the Central Council of Trade Unions (C. C. T. U.) in the matter of appointments to certain public offices is absolute and binding.

(To be continued in Monday's issue)

German Lignite Mine Strike Spreads as Negotiations Fail

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Thousands of workers in central Germany are joining the strike of the 80,000 lignite miners, who walked out when their demand for a 6 1/2 per cent wage increase was refused. Altho the Ruhr anthracite miners have not yet gone on strike, a walk-out is likely within a few days.

An extension of the strike to other industries particularly the railroad and chemical industries, is also regarded as probable. The long hours, low wages and speed-up that followed the introduction of "rationalization" have led to a wave of strikes, most of which have been won by the workers.

An attempt on the part of the Arbitration Commission to settle the strike proved futile.

Italian Labor Exiles Meeting in Paris For Discussion of Fascism

PARIS, Oct. 21, (FP).—For discussion of the situation of the Italian trade union movement, a conference has been called to meet Oct. 27 in Paris, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Exiled and refugee leaders of the Italian working class, in addition to the Italian trade union center which has been located in Paris for some time past, will take part in the meeting. Delegates will be present from the international secretariats, and from centers in which there are large numbers of Italian workers.

To Censor Cabinet Members.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Every address made by a cabinet member, general, admiral or other official henceforth must be carefully weighed and considered before delivery, it was learned here today.

This form of censorship has been imposed, it became known, as a result of the recent controversy between General Summerall and the White House which led to his peremptory recall from a western speaking trip in which he was exposing the uncreditable housing quarters of American soldiers.

The Soviet Union's Report of the Fiscal Year

Industrial Achievements.

The economic year of 1926/27 in the U.S.S.R. came to a close on September 30th of this year. The industry of the Soviet Union has again achieved considerable successes.

According to the preliminary figures, the gross output of industry has increased 19% compared with the year before.

The coal industry shows a particularly high mark, an increase of 25.6% (exceeding the 1913 output); the oil industry shows a gain of 22%; the metallurgical industry 31%; textile, 17%, etc.

Last year marked a further increase in the productivity of labor. Wages have increased 12.5% as compared with the preceding year.

Wages in 1926-27.

Thanks to the higher buying capacity of the rouble and the continuous decline of prices, wages have for the first time increased simultaneously both nominally and actually.

Nominal wages have increased by 12 1/2% and real wages 11 1/2%.

Another achievement of last year is the fact that the wages of unskilled workers have considerably increased. The wages of some groups of unskilled workers have increased in various branches of industry.

On the whole, wages in 1927 are in most branches of industry above the pre-war level.

Together with the allowances that are made for insurance, for the improvement of the living conditions of the workers, etc., wages in 1926-27 are an average of 115.3% of pre-war throughout the U.S.S.R.

Struggle Against Unemployment.

The U.S.S.R. labor exchanges had on September 1st, 1,127,000 unemployed on their books. This constitutes 250,000 less than on April 1st.

The drop in the number of unemployed is due in the first place to the extensive building activities which engage this year about 900,000 people.

The overwhelming majority of unemployed are unskilled workers mostly coming from the villages. About 30% of them have never worked before and offer their services for the first time.

About 85 million roubles were spent last year on various measures in the struggle against unemployment. Of this at least 70 million roubles were paid by the social insurance organs as unemployment dues.

About 15 million roubles were spent

on their own seed reserves which are distributed to needy members.

Towards the end of the year there were 664,616 poods of grain in that reserve.

The committees have at their disposal 4,983 enterprises with 3,758,866 workers.

The peasant committees have 16,200 big agricultural machines, 1,414 of which are tractors.

Penny More Means \$18,000,000.

"Each one cent over a five cent fare on New York lines means \$18,000,000 a year in net profit," according to a statement yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the transit commission.

Untermyer was visibly vexed when asked for comment upon the published replies by Major Charles Edward Smith to criticisms of his seven cent fare plan. He said he would like very much to get the official report of Smith's, a copy of which he understands is in the hands of B. M. T. officials. He believes, however, he must wait until Monday for this.

Witnesses Testify Petlura Murdered Ukrainian Workers

General Vocational Training.

In the new economic year 132,000,000 roubles will be assigned for the material support of and finding work for the unemployed.

It is planned that 40,000 workers should be daily occupied in public work.

One million roubles will be spent in giving the unemployed a vocational training.

The number of peasant mutual aid societies in the U.S.S.R. is 76,500.

The peasant mutual aid societies embrace an average of 50% of the peasant population enjoying the rights of suffrage. In some provinces, as for instance Pskov, Vologda and Saratov, almost the entire population is organized.

Own Seed Reserves.

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Falls In Furnace; Dies.

Michael O'Meara, 50, of 123 Eleventh street, Long Island City, Queens, John's hospital, Long Island City, as a stoker, died early yesterday at St. John's hospital, Long Island City, as a result of burns received Wednesday when he fell into the furnace of the city's incinerating plant on Betts avenue, Winfield, Queens.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

On the

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the celebration proceedings—they will be published in The DAILY WORKER in a special honor roll. To cover the expense of printing, all names will be published at 25 cents a name. Send your name—send the names of others—greet the Russian workers on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

THE DAILY WORKER, 33 FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Enclosed \$..... for greetings from the following workers. (At 25 cents a name.) (Write plainly or PRINT.)

ORDER YOUR COPIES OF THE NOVEMBER 7TH EDITION NOW. PRICE \$1.50 PER HUNDRED.

THE A. F. OF L. OFFICIAL



CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE WILL HOLD BAZAAR FOR ARRESTED UNIONISTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Following a successful and enthusiastic meeting of the delegates, branch secretaries and other active workers of local Chicago, International Labor Defense, held at Division Hall, plans were adopted for the intensification of the work of defending the victims of capitalist class "justice" and organizing a broad movement in which the Chicago local has always been in the foreground.

Proposals were adopted for increasing agitation among the Chicago workers for the defense of the twenty miners framed up in connection with the murderous assault made by Pennsylvania "cosacks" upon a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held in Cheswick, Pa., in which scores of men, women and children were severely injured. The case threatens to develop with serious consequences to the indicted miners unless the labor movement is aroused to the importance of the issue involved.

Arrangements are also being made to observe the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the pioneers of the

eight-hour day in 1887—Persons, Spies, Engel, and their comrades—in which the International Labor Defense will co-operate with the Pioneer Aid and Support Association. Work is already being pushed to send a large labor delegation to the Third Annual Conference of the I. L. D. which will be held on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, in New York City on November 12 and 13.

In addition, local Chicago is engaged actively in the defense of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of this city, who were arrested for picketing during their strike. For this purpose, together with the need for aiding in the defense of the Cheswick cases, and the coming trial of the Michigan Communist case, the Chicago local is planning a three-day bazaar to raise defense funds. The bazaar, which will be held at Wicker Park Hall, North and Robey on December 9, 10 and 11, is already assured of success by the enthusiastic response that has greeted it.

K. K. K. Injects Itself Into McAndrew Trial

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—The grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Illinois, one Gail S. Carter, today "horned in" on the trial of King George. He stated that 25,000,000 pamphlets would be distributed accusing England of influencing Superintendent of Schools McAndrew in the conduct of his office under Mayor Dever.

McAndrew is being tried by the Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson administration. McAndrew did his best while in office to represent the schools, put thru the "platoon system," and break the teachers' union. But he doesn't belong to Thompson's crowd, and since Thompson ran on an anti-British ticket, McAndrew is being called a "stool-pigeon of King George" by none other than the mayor of this city.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Third Annual Conference International Labor Defense

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November 12-13th
FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
HAYMARKET MARTYRS

All Workers' Organizations Send Delegates

For information write to

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National Conference Headquarters

80 East 11th Street Room 402 New York City

The A. F. of L. Leadership and Injunctions

By I. JEROME.

"WE HAVE come forward toward light and life through such measures as the Clayton Law which declared that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce... We have succeeded in establishing a concept in law and in administration that the welfare of the workers is a matter of paramount interest."

In such glowing terms did Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, jubilate upon the passage of the Act which guaranteed Labor for all times immunity from injunctions.

Today, seventeen years after the birth of the Clayton Act, we see an annual convention of the mighty American Federation of Labor transformed into a panic-stricken camp surrounded by a legion of injunctions. For even while the recent convention at Los Angeles was in session, a federal judge at Pittsburgh handed down an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America which is the most deadly of the host of injunctions that have come before.

WHAT has happened? Have the lawgivers stricken the pro-labor measure from the statute books? Have the courts declared the Clayton Act unconstitutional? Or did the President of the American Federation of Labor perhaps misread the letter of the law?

No—to all these doubts! In unmistakable language, the Clayton Act still stands bold for all to see and hail.

Verily "the Magna Charta of American Labor!" "Labor's Bill of Rights!" "The masterpiece of the A. F. of L., and the crowning glory of its president!"

Why then are injunctions still handed down against the workers? Why are they on the increase in number and extent in every corner of the land? Why do they grow more sinister and insolent from day to day?

There is only one answer: The weak and ineffective front presented by the A. F. of L. leadership in the workers' struggle against injunctions is responsible for the present state of affairs.

The injunction is the capitalist's sword drawn against the workers' sword—the strike. What shall be said of the soldier who stands with a scabbard against the drawn blade of his foe? Yet this is and has always been the stand of the A. F. of L. officials in the fight against injunctions. And, lest one might charge these conservative men, who have been driven to this point to represent the interests and rights of their men, they will elect leaders who will be more responsive to the demands of the labor bureaucrats and electing in their place a militant leadership will the tyranny of the courts be broken.

We regard the members of the supreme bench as upright and incorruptible. We believe that in any decision handed down each judge honestly and conscientiously gives the opinion which he believes to be correct. We do not agree with those who charge the court with being influenced by sinister motives or under the domination of corporate influence. " (American Federationist, March, 1908).

And this a month after the infamous Danbury Hatton's decision! This was the answer of the A. F. of L. officialdom to one of the direst blows hit at organized labor, to one of the most insulting, as well as injurious, of all anti-labor injunctions. At a time when all the workers were afire with indignation when Capitalist's throttling hand was clearly seen in the decision, the "leaders" of Labor endeavored to instill into the innocent hearts of the workers faith in the honesty and conscientiousness of the judges. What inspiration to struggle can the workers draw from such leaders? And what are such declarations but a carte blanche to injunction judges.

THAT this and similar actions are in no wise an aberration from the normal course pursued by the A. F. of L. leadership, but that they are bound up with its general unaltering policy, is clear to all. The cardinal sin in the eyes of these officials is class-consciousness. We are all citizens, they would have us believe, of this our country—all equal before its laws and Constitution. Only some are employers and some are employees. It behaves, therefore, both these complementary divisions of the community to co-operate and live in undisturbed harmony; or, as Gompers himself prefers to put it (American Federationist, October, 1894):

"The number of strikes that have been averted by the trades unions can never be correctly recorded... As a matter of fact, the greatest victories of the labor movement are those which are achieved unheralded and unknown to the general public. They are obtained by the unions in conference with the employers or their representatives in their offices." (Emphasis ours).

Elsewhere he says:

"As a matter of fact, there is no one who has devoted thought to our movement but who will endeavor by every means within his power to prevent the inauguration of strikes, or to take such measures as will bring their number down to a minimum.

What is left for the workers to do

to break the power of the injunction?

One thing above all others: Strike in the face of injunctions. Mass violation will break the back of injunctions. No amount of legislation favoring Labor is of any worth unless

the strength of Labor is present to

Yotuh Club."

IN THE GOLDEN WEST



By M. PASS.

The bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor hold a convention in Hollywood, but Mooney and Billings stay in San Quentin.

It would not be amiss to say here that we have yet to meet an active trade unionist who does not deplore the necessity of strikes, and who has not in countless instances availed them. (Emphasis ours) (From Annual Report to A. F. of L. Convention, December, 1896).

Probably the most confessional and truly self-analytical utterance of the venerable spokesman of the A. F. of L. was made in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on bills in connection with the threatened strike of railway employees, August 31, 1916.

"I know that strikes are disagreeable, that they are things that ought to be avoided, and there are no men in all the world who have done more to avoid strikes than these executives of the brotherhood. They are at last driven to the point, not by themselves, but by their men, the men they represent. They say, 'We are going to have the eight hour day.' They have gone farther than I believe their instructions or their credentials warrant them in going, but if they do not stand by the eight-hour day, depend upon it, the men—the rank and file of the men—will relegate them to the limbo of men passé and unrepresentative of the toilers' interests, and instead of these conservative men, who have been driven to this point to represent the interests and rights of their men, they will elect leaders who will be more responsive to deal with their employers in a way to which I would greatly dislike to give my thought the range." (Emphasis ours).

TRANSLATE this into plain English, workers, and read:

Don't put the blame on us, honorable Senators, for a strike once a leap year that we're powerless to prevent. You know we're your tried and trusted servants. We've given you ample proof of it. As officials of the unions we've done all we could to keep the lid on the hell that's brewing among the ranks. If now and then we declare a strike, it's because we're driven to do it by the men. Our hearts aren't in the strike. You know it. But we can't always put our foot down and say, No. We might get rushed off our feet. The men might begin to see a thing or two. They'd find us a trifle too friendly with you. And then what would happen? The men would sweep into power that damned crew of Bolsheviks that's after the scalps of all of us concerned.

Put into a nut-shell, the A. F. of L. officials are on a relationship of WE with the bosses and THEY with the workers.

What inference, workers of America, can we draw from such statements uttered with brazen openness by the highest of all officials, by the oracle of the American Federation of Labor?

None but this: that since the leaders in the A. F. of L. disown strikes as a weapon of the workers, and by their own admission, enter into them unwillingly, to obviate the inauguration of a militant leadership—that since these officials would like to see an end to all strikes, they enter into strikes with a treacherous intent. They want the workers to lose their faith in militant action. This is the aim, the beautiful ideal of Green, Wolf, Lewis, et al. This ideal realized, their sleep will no longer be troubled.

With what passion, therefore, can such labor leaders hate injunctions? Of course they pass resolutions, rail and make outcries at conventions, buttonhole politicians in lobbies. But to what avail and with what results?

Has there been a single significant strike in recent years in which the injunction has not been a feature? Railroads, Mines, Steel, Passaic, Needle Trades, and now again Mines.

What is left for the workers to do to break the power of the injunction? One thing above all others: Strike in the face of injunctions. Mass violation will break the back of injunctions. No amount of legislation favoring Labor is of any worth unless

the strength of Labor is present to

Yotuh Club."

Judgement Arrested in Papcun Case; Communist Convicted of Sedition

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21.—Convicted more than a year ago on a sedition charge, George Papcun of Pittsburgh, Communist and member of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, today escaped a prison sentence when Judge S. John Morrow ruled favorably on a motion for arrest of judgment.

Papcun was convicted of circulating alleged seditious literature and making unpatriotic speeches among the coal workers and coal miners of Fayette county.

Remus' Attorneys Get Look at What Dry Files They Can

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Certain government files bearing on the relationship between Mrs. Eugene Remus, murdered wife of George Remus, "Bootleg King" with Remus' enemy, Franklin L. Dodge, a prohibition agent, were opened today before a conference of defense attorneys, Dodge, and representatives of the prosecution.

Nothing definite as to what the files contained or whether they were the complete records could be obtained from those who saw them, however.

Remus' attorney is trying to trail down securities worth \$1,000,000 of Remus' bootleg profits, which he says the dead woman, thru a conspiracy with Dodge, carried away and concealed.

Dies at a Coolidge Speech.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—H. H. Spayd, 84, a veteran of the Civil War, who collapsed Wednesday during President Coolidge's dedication of the Meade memorial statue here, died today in a hospital.

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Name Branches of Labor Defense for Chicago Martyrs

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—In honor of the Martyrs of Haymarket who gave their lives on the scaffold of Cook County Jail, in Chicago, forty years ago because of their devotion to the cause of labor, an eight-hour day for which they pioneered, the Chicago local of International Labor Defense is planning to rename a number of its branches with the names of the heroes of 1877.

On November 30, a special meeting of the local's city central committee will decide which five branches will be named after the five legally assassinated martyrs, Albert Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Louis Lingg and Adolph Fischer. In addition, two other branches will be named after Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Fights Frame-up.

In addition to the campaigns for the Cheswick miners, the Chicago needle trades workers who are arrested, the Michigan cases, and against the Greek-Carillo frame-up, the Chicago local has begun its winter activities with real energy. The affair of the Bulgarian branch is to be held this month, as is the lecture under the auspices of the Jewish City committee. The Lithuanian city committee, which now includes representatives of six branches and 10 affiliated organizations totalling 1400 members, is to hold a big entertainment in November. The Italian city committee, to which is now joined the local Anti-Fascist Alliance, will present a moving picture film in November, and the same month will see a joint city affair of all the German and Hungarian I. L. D. and affiliated units, as well as a concert of the Russian branch.

Work now is being concentrated on sending a large delegation to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York City on November 12 and 13, the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work? The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of *The DAILY WORKER* and *The Freiheit*, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 E. 14th Street, City.
Enclosed please find my contribution of for the election campaign. My name is
Address union affiliation
Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

MEXICO is a heart-breaker for the U. S. capitalist press. Cartoonists and editorial writers long ago developed the not too ingenuous habit of picturing the republic to the south as a "land of plique and perpetual revolution," with the bedraggled Mexican peons ever willing to engage in "revolution" for no other apparent reason than that they were born that way. The failure of the present Gomez-Serrano outbreak against the Calles government has dealt a serious blow to this conception. Repeating, still more decisively, the 1923-24 debacle of the adventure in armed reaction led by Adolfo de la Huerta, the fadouf of Generals Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano indicates once more that while the Mexican masses have participated in revolution they cannot be mobilized for counter-revolution.

The Mexican masses refused to take up arms under the leadership of General Gomez, just as they had refused to take up arms for de la Huerta. De la Huerta at least had been able to count on the support of considerable sections of the army. Gomez and Serrano found themselves almost alone. Whatever elements sympathized with the movement were awed into inaction by the stolid resistance of the decisive factors of the social structure of Mexican society. Long awaited, the crisis was past before most people realized it had arrived. The Gomez-Serrano affair will be known in Mexican history as the uprising that never got started.

Gomez and Serrano were the first nationally-recognized rebel leaders since the days of Victoriano Huerta to appeal for support without making any pretense of labor or peasant orientation. They were the first ones since the overthrow of Diaz to openly court the favor of Wall Street and Washington. These two circumstances are not coincidental. They show that the national revolution in Mexico is now insipable from the agrarian revolution and the leadership of the workers, while the classes opposing the labor-peasant demands have deserted the national revolution and gone over to American imperialism. Instinctive realization of this fact rallied many bourgeois-bureaucratic elements—Catholic tho they were—to the defense of the status quo and contributed to the quick defeat of the counter-revolution. Some of these elements will desert the national revolution tomorrow, as the Mexican class struggle becomes sharper, but for the time being they have bowed to the logic

of the united anti-imperialist front. Others, in leading places, have remained with the revolution to betray it, but they too have served a temporarily useful purpose. As to the great mass of workers and peasants, their faith in and devotion to the revolution remains unshaken.

GENERAL SERRANO is dead and General Gomez is fleeing for his life thru the state of Vera Cruz, where the entire worker and peasant population is ready to rise like a hostile wall against him as soon as he should come down out of the mountains with the handful of followers that still cling to him. The Calles government is more firmly entrenched than ever. General Alvaro Obregon, referred to in the newspapers as Calles' candidate, now stands unopposed in the coming presidential election. The solid foundation of the Mexican revolution, which has stood strong now in the face of two major counter-revolutionary assaults in four years, is established.

The danger is that we may be impressed with the demonstrated strength of the Mexican revolution as to ignore its inherent weaknesses and thus fail to see the perils existing in the present situation.

Excessive jubilation would be somewhat premature. One crisis does not make an epoch. The counter-revolution is defeated but it is far from being dead. General Gomez might follow General Serrano to the grave without in any way solving the essential problem. Defeated as it appears, and is today, in mobilizing support, the counter-revolution represents potent forces, capable of continuing the struggle all the more fiercely on a new basis, employing the utmost elasticity in tactics, enjoying financial means equal to any emergency.

THE counter-revolutionary elements in the Mexican situation are:

1.—The landed aristocracy, which has been against the revolution from the beginning.

2.—The upper bourgeoisie, which generally speaking supported the movement against Porfirio Diaz but which deserted the revolution during and after the rise of Carranza.

3.—The Catholic Church, which in the present situation represents the interests of the above classes but which has roots in all classes of Mexican society.

4.—Sections of the army.

5.—American imperialism.

THE Gomez-Serrano rising was not just a chance thrust. For nearly two years the reactionary elements in Mexican society have been feeling their way toward such a movement, not without foreign stimulation. The defiant Catholicism of last year provided a rallying banner. General Gomez, who had achieved notoriety in Tamaulipas by acting as a labor-hat-

ing instrument of the U. S. oil interests, and in Vera Cruz by assaulting the peasant leagues on behalf of the landowners' organization known as the "Sindicato de Agricultores," was looked to as a prospective military leader of the movement which events had been preparing. His loyalty to the Calles regime was questioned by all sides as far back as May, 1926,

when I was in Mexico. From the moment that Gomez declared his candidacy for president all doubt vanished. He could not hope under any conceivable circumstances to receive enough votes to elect him as against Obregon. It was plain that his electoral campaign was merely an initial stage in what was to be a carefully-planned revolt of nation-wide proportions. And

it was with this understanding that all the elements listed above supported him.

In estimating the extent of the setback received by the reaction it is a mistake to consider the Mexican counter-revolution as something confined to Mexico, without relation to the policy of Washington and Wall Street. American imperialism is the most persistent enemy that the Mexican revolution has to face. One must see the Gomez-Serrano affair in perspective, showing its connection with a whole series of events including not only the Catholic and anti-labor (article 123) struggles, but the land-and-oil laws controversy as well.

sault only to be bartered away in the hour of apparent triumph.

As a matter of fact the Calles-Obregon regime has only two possible courses open to it: either it must make its peace with American imperialism (in which case it could no longer claim to represent the revolution), or it must throw its efforts in the direction of creating a national socio-political structure independent of imperialism and capable of developing a constructive national economy in spite of it.

THE workers and peasants repre-

sent the only classes in Mexico upon which such a program could base itself. Any policy which does not base itself frankly on these classes, in alliance with the petty-bourgeois and other sympathetic elements cannot pretend to be charting a safe course for the Mexican revolution.

President Calles has never faced this issue squarely, despite his elaborate "national reconstruction program"—in which, after all, the interests of the workers and peasants are relegated to the background. There was even something lacking in the way in which he met the Gomez-Serrano rebellion. It is true that he acted with promptness and decision in nullifying the counter-revolution on the battlefield but he did not explain the counter-revolutionary issues to the people. Up to the present moment he has given out no proclamation of any kind, much less a direct appeal to the workers and peasants. In this sense the present situation represents a step backward from the atmosphere of the "red-battalion" days.

Oregon will not swing the pendulum back the other way.

The Communist Party of Mexico must be on the alert for every possible shift in the center of gravity of the revolutionary regime, such as that from Calles to Obregon, who is now the real head of the government. While supporting the government in every progressive stand against rebellion, the Party must not hesitate to point out the internal dangers of the situation and to oppose every step away from the worker-peasant base of the revolution. The Party must press for effective guarantees on the part of the workers and peasants as the only safeguard of the united anti-imperialist front.

Friends of the Mexican revolution in this country must watch every move of American imperialism, remembering that Mexico constitutes the historic point of focus for the clash of forces inherent in the application of Monroe-Doctrine policy to Latin-America.

Detroit Co-Operative To Speak English and Deal in Food-Stuffs

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—Cooperation in Detroit will take a long step forward on Wednesday, October 26, when a cooperative association for the retail of groceries, meats, and general merchandise will be organized at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St. (Near McGraw) by Detroit workers.

Several cooperative organizations exist in Detroit at present, but all are organizations on a national basis and only one, an Italian cooperative, handles groceries.

The new organization will be known as the "Workers Cooperative Association" and will have an International and American character.

All who are interested in the Cooperative movement should attend this meeting and join as charter members.

The report presented to the president showed that there are thousands of children of unmixed blood in poverty and distress.

BESIDES there are 18,000 children of American fathers and native mothers in progress in Germany for the sending of a third workers' delegation to the U. S. S. R.

The delegation is being organized under the slogan: "Struggle against imperialist war" and "Fraternal unity of the working class of Germany and the Soviet Union."

Collections of signatures are being made all over Germany to greetings which are to be sent to the workers of the U. S. S. R. for the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. Everyone who signs the greetings also contributes ten pfennig to cover the travelling expenses of the delegation.

FAILS IN CHANNEL SWIM. LONDON, Oct. 21.—Miss Mercedes Gleitze, London typist, failed today to repeat her performance of a few weeks' ago in swimming the English Channel, according to a wireless dispatch to the Evening News from an aeroplane over the channel.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SINKS ROOTS INTO ARGENTINE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The American government is planning to spend at least \$500,000 in the purchase or construction of an embassy at Buenos Aires.

The fierce competition for Argentine trade and the growing indications that the state department regards Latin-America as a U. S. protectorate are given as reasons by observers here.

Mere Fact That Port Rican Is Innocent Not Enough to Release Him

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—United States Circuit Court of Appeals this afternoon took under advisement the case of Capalino Figueroa, who languished in the jail at Colonia Tuno Guayama, Porto Rico for the murder of Cesarino Colon, a crime for which another man stands confessed.

The case of Figueroa has been through all the state and federal courts of Porto Rico since 1923 when the defendant was found guilty of the slaying on a plantation.

Demanding justice on the grounds of his constitutional rights, Figueroa has refused a pardon by the governor of Porto Rico. Mere innocence means little to the American judiciary.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Spanish Monopoly Will Use Oil From the USSR

MADRID, Oct. 21.—An oil monopoly has been awarded to thirty-six banks by the Spanish government, it was announced today.

The monopoly is merely a marketing monopoly. Oil will be provided from Soviet and Roumanian wells in addition to American wells not controlled by the Standard Oil Company.

BOK'S PRIZE MAN DEAD.

BERKELEY, Cal., Oct. 21.—Dr. Charles H. Livermore, winner of the Bok peace prize, for which he was awarded \$100,000, was dead here today. He collapsed yesterday while speaking before the Women's Alliance of the Unitarian Club.

Livermore's article resulted in free charges of collusion between himself and the Bok committee. His winning thesis was a rather stale argument for the League of Nations.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

It was with this understanding that all the elements listed above supported him.

In estimating the extent of the setback received by the reaction it is a mistake to consider the Mexican counter-revolution as something confined to Mexico, without relation to the policy of Washington and Wall Street. American imperialism is the most persistent enemy that the Mexican revolution has to face. One must see the Gomez-Serrano affair in perspective, showing its connection with a whole series of events including not only the Catholic and anti-labor (article 123) struggles, but the land-and-oil laws controversy as well.

Too much is made of the differences between the Wall Street oil men and the Wall Street bankers with regard to Mexican policy. It was after all President Coolidge who appointed as successive ambassadors to Mexico both James R. Sheffield ("the agent of the oil interests") and Dwight W. Morrow, of the firm of J. P. Morgan. The change does not indicate that American imperialism has abandoned either the direct or the indirect (subsidiaries of counter-revolution, etc.) method of aggression against Mexico. It is not too much to say that the counter-revolutionary danger would not exist at all if it were not for that aggression.

Certainly the House of Morgan, in which Ambassador Morrow was a partner up to the moment of his appointment, looked with favor upon the recent outbreak in Mexico. Certainly further disturbances will help to make Mr. Morrow's job in Mexico City easier.

It is plain that armed counter-revolution could not hope to succeed in its objective at the present time, given the fact that the United States government is not prepared to adopt a program of military invasion. But the menace of rebel movements is a club which Ambassador Morrow can wield effectively to drive a hard bargain with President-apparent Obregon.

Obregon had the House of Morgan to deal with once before, during his first term as president of Mexico. It was not until he satisfied the Morgan debt demands thru the Lamon-de-la-Huerta agreement that the United States government recognized his regime.

It should be borne in mind that Obregon represents the right wing of the present regime in Mexico. Unless the Mexican masses are on the alert they may find that they themselves are in the very trap set for them by Wall Street. They may find that essential conquests of the revolution have been defended against armed as-

The First American Trade Union Delegation

WILL REPORT ON
Sunday Afternoon, October 23, 2 o'clock
AT
NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK

Speakers:

JAMES MAURER,

President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

ALBERT COYLE,

former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

JOHN BROPHY,

of the United Mine Workers of America.

FRANK PALMER,

editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

PAUL DOUGLAS and STUART CHASE

Tickets Can Be Secured at the Following Stations:

DOWNTOWN—New Masses, 39 Union Sq.; Jewish Daily Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 106 University Pl.; Daily Worker, 108 East 14th St.

HARLEM—Rational Vegetarian Restaurant, 1590 Madison Ave.; S. Sacknoss' Pharmacy, 1674 Madison Ave.

BRONX—Rappaport and Cutler, 1310 Southern Blvd.; Slimowitz Stationery, 494 East 167th St.; Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East.

WILLIAMSBURG—Laisve, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Katz, 78 Graham Ave. (Drug Store.)

BOROUGH PARK—Max Snow, 43 18th Ave. (Drug Store.)

BROWNSVILLE—J. Goldstein, 365 Sutter Ave. (Book Store.)

CONEY ISLAND—Auerbach's Delicatessen, 36th Street, corner Mermaid Avenue.

AUSPICES OF THE
New York Conference Committee for the Trade Union Delegation to the U. S. S. R.

ADMISSION:—BALCONY 50 CENTS—ARENA ONE DOLLAR

A Monument to Death and Destruction

By BORIS SELTSOFF

A GIGANTIC war-memorial was inaugurated a few days ago at Douaumont (France).

"Within its walls and below its shadow," reads the cable from Verdun, "will rest the bones of four hundred thousand Frenchmen who during 1916 and 1917 died to defend Verdun, the gate to France."

On the very summit of this mammoth monument which is built in the form of a tower 1500 feet high, will constantly burn a flame of "perpetual remembrance." This flame was lit at the imagination of the memorial by Marshal Petain.

"To their will, we opposed a stronger will. We met their scorn for losses with a willingness for sacrifice, even more complete. This mausoleum may well be called the mausoleum of the heart of France... We who knew them know how natural was their heroism... Eighteen months of war had made them soldiers in the completest sense... Long practice in fighting had taught them tenacity, comradeship, pride in themselves, in their reputation, in their regiments and in their country... They made of this ossuary not only a tomb for the dead, but a sanctuary of the national conscience."

So spoke Marshal Petain while lighting the flame of "perpetual remembrance" on the summit of this "sanctuary of the national conscience," this "mausoleum of the heart of France."

While mentioning the "episode of the bayonet trench" in which an unknown number of soldiers were buried alive, Petain explained that this episode was "only one of many such dramas which were repeated the whole length of the line." These soldiers, according to Marshal Petain, all the time remained firmly attached to their human sentiments of family affection and love for their homes, the soil of their farms, their work, continual acquaintance with death and misery had made them resigned to the point of fatalism. They said further, "without enthusiasm... faced and met death..."

Here it is, the other side of the medal. It's all covered with blood, with the bones of hundreds of thousands of dead soldiers. This is no more a glorious defense of Verdun, but an eighteen months ruthless butchery and not of "soldiers in the completest sense with a willingness for sacrifice," but of young workers and peasants possibly taken away from the factory benches and the soil; young people who were firmly attached to their families, their homes, their work, who died without enthusiasm, who were completely resigned to their fate, to the ever-present mortal danger, to misery, for they had no other choice, for Marshal Petain, during the advance of the German army on Verdun, has flung at the German Crown Prince a defiant—"They shall not pass!" (With apology to Marshal Petain we must make a correction: Petain gave his soldiers a choice, for he placed behind their backs machine guns and told them they could choose between German and French bullets.)

And yet Verdun is only one of the "episodes" of

The Art of Rebellion

By N. LENIN.

MILITARY REBELLION IS A SPECIAL FORM OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE subject to special laws which have to be carefully studied. This truth was remarkably well expressed by Karl Marx who said that armed "REBELLION, JUST AS WAR, IS AN ART."

According to Marx, the main rules of this art are: 1—Never TO PLAY at rebellion, but having once started it, to realize that one must GO TO THE END.

2—It is essential to collect SUPERIOR FORCES at the right place and at the decisive moment, for otherwise the enemy having the better organization and being better prepared will destroy the rebels.

3—One rebellion has started one should act WITH THE UTMOST DECISION and one should seriously take up THE OFFENSIVE. "Defense spells death for armed rebellion."

4—Efforts should be made to take the enemy unawares, to catch the moment when his forces are scattered.

5—One must endeavor to achieve even small successes every day (even every hour, if it is a question of only one town), keeping up at all costs "MORAL SUPERIORITY."

Marx summed up the lessons of all revolutions in regard to armed rising with the words of the greatest revolutionary tactician in history, Danton: "Audacity, again audacity and always audacity."

Applied to Russia and to the other Revolution of 1917 this means: Simultaneous and as rapid and sudden as possible march on Petersburg, certainly from all parts—from working class quarters and from Finland, Revel and Kronstadt, attack by the WHOLE fleet, accumulation of gigantic superiority over the 15-20 thousand (and maybe more) of our "bourgeois guards" (Junkers), our "Vendée forces" (action of the Cossacks), etc.

Manipulation of our three main forces: the fleet, the workers and army divisions in a manner to ensure (at any cost) the occupation of (a) the telegraph, (b) the telephone, (c) railway stations (d) bridges (above all).

Formation OF THE MOST ENERGETIC ELEMENTS (our smartest men and the WORKING YOUTH as well as the best sailors, into small detachments for the occupation of all the most important positions and FORT THEIR PARTICIPATION in all the most important operations, for instance).

To surround and cut off Petersburg, to take it by a combined attack of the fleet, the workers and troops—such is the task which demands HIGH ART AND TRIPLE AUDACITY.

To form detachments of the best workers arming them with rifles and bombs in order to attack and surround the "center" of the enemy, (Junkers, gatlings, the telegraph and telephone, etc., under the slogan "DEATH TO ALL IS PREFERABLE TO LETTING THE ENEMY ESCAPE."

Let us hope that in the event of an offensive being decided upon leaders will successfully apply the great doctrines of Danton and Marx.

The success of the Russian and World Revolutions depends on two or three days of struggle.

DREAMS

By EDWARD W. CONNAWAY.

I want to write of a snow-white ship
That floats on a green-blue sea,
But the daily grind in the mill or mine
Is the picture that I see.

I had rather write of pleasant things,
Of music, a laugh, or a song,
But I close my eyes and only see
A system I know is wrong.

the World War, of the greatest and most terrible butchery ever recorded in the history of mankind. At Verdun "only" 400,000 men died, and the four years of the "last" war, the "war against war and for democracy" had devoured tens of millions of young lives and also crippled and turned into useless invalids about twenty million others.

But what does it all matter so far as Marshal Petain and other official patriots are concerned? Isn't it enough that they shed crocodile tears over the "fallen heroes" and eulogize them on its occasion of the inauguration of the Verdun memorial, this, the greatest in human history monument to death and destruction?

True, that very same day thousands of fathers, mothers and wives have shed tears of sincere sorrow thinking of their dead. However, the majority of them remain—even as their sons and husbands during the war—completely resigned to their lot. But there is already behind them a mighty and ever-growing army of proletarians who clearly see the iniquities and cruelties begotten by the capitalist system. They know the true causes, the real instigators of the World War. The time will come when in one country after another, the working class will rise and overthrow this system despite the fact that on the soil, so thoroughly fertilized with blood and millions of decayed bodies, imperialism has taken new and still stronger roots and has spread throughout the world.

Called to account at the August Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee of the CPSU (b), the opposition once again, as in its declaration of the 16th of October, 1926, solemnly undertook to cease factional, underground work against the Party. This undertaking was given under the direct threat of the expulsion of the leaders of the opposition, Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). But, only a very few days later, the August undertaking met with the same fate as the declaration of the 16th of October. The opposition in the most contemptuous manner violated the promise it gave to the whole Party and the whole of the International, and by this made up continuation of Trotsky and Zinoviev

as members of the Executive Committee of the Comintern absolutely impossible.

Notwithstanding the undertaking it gave to the August Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee, the Opposition continued to form its organizational centres, which in fact represent nothing more nor less than an attempt to form embryonic nuclei of a Second Trotskyist Party parallel with the Leninist Party, parallel with the CPSU (b). At the same time it continued to maintain and strengthen its connections with the various renegade groups abroad, with the Maslow-Fischer group in Germany, with Souvarine in France, etc. The splitting work in the CPSU was supplemented by splitting work in the Comintern, the menace of the formation of a second party OUTSIDE OF AND AGAINST THE CPSU (b) was supplemented by the menace of the creation of a new "fourth international" OUTSIDE OF AND AGAINST THE COMINTERN.

At the time when the international position of the U. S. S. R. has become extremely acute, when the menace of imperialist intervention hangs directly over the first proletarian state, the opposition openly allies itself with groups which represent the worst degree of the international labor movement, with groups which stand on the border of direct counter-revolution, which spread venomous slander about the U. S. S. R. among the European proletariat and who strive to paralyze the will of the European proletariat to defend the U. S. S. R. by talk about "Thermidor," "degeneration," "becoming 'kukakisid'" etc. Notwithstanding the utter collapse of these

groups, which is particularly illustrated by the results of the recent elections in Altona, where the ultra-left allies of the CPSU opposition obtained little more than 300 votes, the opposition continues to claim that these bankrupt philistines represent the "only" "genuinely revolutionary" "Leninist" organization as distinct from the "defeateate" Communist International.

While employing Maslow and Souvarine as the megaphone of the ultra-left and right apostates of Communism abroad, the Opposition within the U. S. S. R. continues with growing persistence and growing effrontery to scatter deliberate lies concerning the leadership of the Comintern and the CPSU (b). The Opposition spreads deliberate and consciously lying assertions to the effect that the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) intends to abandon the monopoly of foreign trade; it consciously spreads deliberate slander concerning the position of the Central Committee on the question of foreign debts, concerning alleged concessions to the Kulak, concerning a policy of the Comintern in China. Notwithstanding, the resolution of the August Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) to which the Opposition undertook to subordinate itself—concerning the opening of a discussion one month prior to the 15th Congress, the Opposition demands that the discussion be opened immediately, and in every way tries to force an immediate discussion in violation of Party decisions.

The discovery a few days ago of a secret printing office of the opposition demonstrates with exceptional clearness how far the opposition has diverged from the Party and the Comintern. Simultaneously, it became revealed that in organizing this printing office, the Opposition did not hesitate to employ the services of non-Party people, bourgeois intellectuals, connected with shady and politically suspicious and avowedly anti-Soviet elements. Thus, consciously or unconsciously, the Opposition is becoming not only ideologically but also organizationally the centre of crystallization of all those strata hostile to the proletarian dictatorship, which find the regime of the proletarian dictatorship irksome and who strive to overthrow it.

Called to account at a meeting of the Presidium of the ECCI held on September 27th, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch made declarations which in themselves represent long steps AWAY from the Comintern and AWAY from Leninism, towards Maslow and towards Souvarine. In answer to the charges of maliciously violating Party discipline, Comrade Trotsky openly declared that the discipline of the Bolshevik Party is not obligatory for him. In his written speech he stated "Bureaucratic discipline based on a false line of policy is not an instrument for consolidating, but an instrument for disorganizing and disrupting the Party." It goes without saying that Comrade Trotsky refuses to submit to proletarian discipline as appreciated and characterized. Therefore, it does not stand in need of the defense of Comrades Serebriakov, Proobrazhensky and Sharov, who, as they themselves admitted, were the organizers of the anti-Party printing office. Comrade Trotsky squarely declared at the Presidium of the ECCI that "Serebriakov, Proobrazhensky and Sharov in their policy stand two heads above those who screen their crimes behind Party discipline." People who organize illegal printing offices against the Party with the aid of bourgeois intellectuals are proclaimed to stand politically two heads higher than those who on the instructions of the Party fight in defense of its unity, who guard the elementary principles of its discipline, without which the Party and the Comintern as military organizations of the working class cannot exist.

Such an attitude towards Party discipline is of course connected with a definite attitude towards the Party and the Comintern. Neither the Party nor the Comintern as such figured in Comrade Trotsky's speech as supreme organs of the revolutionary proletariat. The world organizations of the revolutionary proletariat—the Comintern, and its leading section—the CPSU, is described in unison with the whole yellow bourgeoisie press as a crowd senselessly and dumbly following various leaders. "At the present time," said Comrade Trotsky in his speech, "not a single organization discusses or decides. They merely carry out. Even the Presidium of the Comintern is not an exception."

In his declaration made at the August Plenum of the ECCI, Comrade Trotsky abandoned its theory of the so-called "Thermidor." This, however, did not prevent Comrade Trotsky from once again uttering malodorous phrases like "the Thermidor course," and "Bonapartist forgeries." Moreover, the leading bodies of the Comintern and the CPSU (b) were directly charged with being "usurpers." "The authority of the Presidium of the ECCI," said Comrade Trotsky, "lasts for only one year. The arbitrary prolongation of this authority is usurpation." "Above all the questions is the question of the organizational self-preservation of the Stalin-Bukharin group."

In thus estimating the presently acting leading organs of the Communist movement and in this way trying to explain their open refusal to submit to Party discipline, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch warned beforehand that they will not regard the 15th Party Congress and the 6th Congress of the Comintern as being authoritative to them to any degree. "The apparatus," declared Comrade Trotsky, "is preparing a congress of their own pre-luminously appointed workers who must authorize the upper stratum of the apparatus to conduct this work in the future."

The Presidium of the ECCI does not regard it as necessary to deal again in detail with the renegade political arguments, repeatedly condemned by the Party and the Comintern as social-democratic deviations, which Comrade Trotsky and Vuyovitch tried to propagate. But the Presidium of the ECCI cannot ignore the contemptuous references to the organizations of the Communist proletariat as a voting crowd. It cannot ignore the proclamation of disrupting Party discipline as the highest virtue. It cannot ignore the open justification and promise further to continue the practice of organizing secret anti-party printing offices.

The Presidium of the ECCI considers impossible the continued membership of Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch of the ECCI, which they have proclaimed as usurpers and against which they conduct a rabid fight with the aid of renegade sheets abroad and secret printing offices, the organization of illegal and malicious slander on the U. S. S. R.

With the aim of preserving the unity of the Leninist ranks, with the aim of combating the disruptive work of the Oppositional schismatics, being of the opinion that all possible warnings have been given and that it is impossible and dangerous to refrain from organizational measures, the Presidium of the ECCI, jointly with the International Control Commission, on the basis of the above-mentioned resolutions of the VIII Plenum of the ECCI, UNANIMOUSLY resolved, at its meeting of September 27, 1927, to EXPEL Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the ECCI.

PRESIDIUM OF THE ECCI.
INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION.

On Expulsion of Trotsky, Vuyovitch from ECCI

BOTH ANIMALS BELONG TO BIG BUSINESS



MANIAS OF NEW YORK - By SOL FISHMAN

by which to squelch this super-incoherence. Besides, he is too small to hit.

He is still talking. "Of course," he says, "I don't believe in god or any such trash as that, but still . . ."

"What, you don't believe in God?" A passing preacher has heard the remark and has stopped to answer.

"God, my friend, is the Creator of all life. Do you think you would be alive and talking now if not for the existence of God? Do you think you would be blaspheming Him to his face and still possess the power to blaspheme if not for His Infinite Mercy?" The fact of His Being is as definite as the virginity of Mary, and is borne out by His revelations to Paul and Barnabas, and His Son Jesus Christ. You don't know . . ."

The preacher has swatted the New York mosquito, but has turned out to be a Jersey specimen himself. There he stands, the eternal believer, ballyhooing like an Aimee Semple MacPherson or an Elmer Gantry, only not as delectably overflowing with sex-appeal as the first, or as recklessly bombastic as the second.

He is on the verge of delivering a sermon, but luckily a third fellow comes along.

I light his cigaret for him.

Say, d'they let a fellow in the lib'y, without a jacket?"

"Sure," I answer. "They're even more liberal than that. They'd let you read Marx in there if you wanted to."

His feet brightens up. He sits down.

"Marx," he chuckles. "Yes, he was a grand old fellow . . ."

He rattles off a sentence about two pages long punctuated with the word "perifery." Driscoll jumps up. "Dammit, a Watonite! I can stand a Yiddish intellectual and a Holy Roller, but a Watonite can kill stronger men than us. Let's move. The Watonite, as we look back, is a little less liberal in America. Your knowledge of . . ."

We turn up Columbus Circle. I light my next-to-the-last cigaret. Red sponges the last. "Good," I say. "Now, I'm through with cigarettes" and I dig my hand into my pocket to see whether I have enough to buy a pack of Luckies with tomorrow.

We enter the subway. A body on wheels raises an emaciated hand clutching three pencils. We rush past, through the slot-gates, into a mass of sweating doughy flesh . . ."

and how interpret it?" And lo, they discovered his dream and gave unto it a meaning that . . .

" . . . will cost you one dollar, a sum that I know is within the reach of every man and woman here, and will save you the equivalent of fifty dollars a year in doctor's bills alone. MacFadden himself has . . ."

" . . . recommended that he go to rest among the nearby hills. And Nebuchadnezzar heeded the words of the wise men and also took . . ."

" . . . a cold shower every morning which is

" . . . cause, my friends of the crucifixion of Christ."

"C'mon," says Red, "let's get the hell out of here before they start selling bibles . . ."

We plow thru the crowd and continue up Broadway. The cop patrolling the oratorical district exhalas a prodigious yawn. A Ford rattles by, painted with familiar college legends.

"Don't look, lady, it may be your own daughter."

"Don't laugh, girls, you look like hell too, without paint."

"Don't shave, I'll go myself."

"Pay as you den'er, 'er," etc. . .

We turn up Columbus Circle. I light my next-to-the-last cigaret. Red sponges the last. "Good," I say. "Now, I'm through with cigarettes" and I dig my hand into my pocket to see whether I have enough to buy a pack of Luckies with tomorrow.

We enter the subway. A body on wheels raises an emaciated hand clutching three pencils. We rush past, through the slot-gates, into a mass of sweating

doughy flesh . . ."

Lord, my friends are always sayin' You am' I are good, old friends; That if I were only prayin' I would have no cause for brayin' 'Cause on You good luck depends.

Lord, my pals have always tol' me What a darn, fine skata You are! An' especilly they tol' me That You never, ever sol' me— Only holdin' out my star.

Well then, Lord, if I must stop it, Must shut up an' not complain— Keep Your luck—I'm gonna hop it To a place where I can cop it Without mooshin' in the rain!

—TRAAL THAISIS.

Agrarian Movement in Japan

RECENTLY a conservative Japanese newspaper, "Torodzu," thus characterized the present situation in Japan: "We (that is Japan) are precisely under the same conditions as those of France and Russia before the respective outbreak of their terrible (?) revolutions. Revolution—such is the current watchword among the masses of the people. Who can tell how soon it will turn into reality?"

The characterization given by the newspaper can hardly be considered as an exaggeration. At the present time we witness in Japan a mass of symptoms pointing to the approach of a revolutionary situation, and a prominent place among these symptoms, if not the chief one, belongs no doubt to the peasant movement.

Ever since the famous "rice riots" of 1918 the movement of the Japanese peasantry never reached such a high pitch as it does just now. Yet whilst the "rice riots" were caused by incidental and passing phenomena (the speculation in rice), the present wave of the peasant movement constitutes the logical outcome of the regular discontent of the Japanese peasants with their economic conditions which grows year by year.

The principal figures in the agrarian struggle are the tenant farmers who are up in arms against the landowners. Seventy per cent of the peasants in Japan are compelled to rent lands either wholly or partly, to supplement their paltry land allotments which are inadequate to maintain their families or even themselves.

The discontent of the tenant farmers finds its expression in hundreds, and now in thousands of agrarian conflicts, in which the whole of Japan is now involved. Starting with 85 conflicts in 1918, the agrarian movement registered already 2,206 conflicts in 1923 and threatens to step over the figure of 3,000 in the current year. In these conflicts there are involved hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers and tens of thousands of landowners (the majority of them in Japan are petty landowners).

However, an important feature of the movement is not only the quantitative scale, but also the "quality" of the agrarian conflict. And here it ought to be said that this "quality" becomes ever more unpleasant for the landlords as the years go by. It is the consensus of opinion among Japanese newspapers that the landowners were never so cordially hated by the peasant tenant-farmers as they are just now, whilst this hatred grows from year to year and from month to month, becoming ever more implacable. According to traditional Japanese ethics, the tenant-farmer should look upon his landlord as a son does upon his father. Well, if such an attitude ever existed in Japan, it has long since vanished. The chief and usual demand of the tenant-farmers is for a reduction of rent by about 50 per cent. In the past there were also cases when the tenant-farmers asked for a reduction in rent (to be sure, not to such a high percentage), but such demands were usually associated with some extraordinary happening, such as an earthquake, a failure of the crops, etc. Even then the peasants dared not demand more than a temporary reduction of the rent. Now it is quite a different story with the demands made by the peasants. Now they demand the reduction of rent without any exceptional causes, and they want that reduction forever, into the bargain.

In the event of the landlord refusing to grant the demands of the peasants (and this is nearly always the case), the tenant-farmers simply cease paying their rent. The landlord then resorts to a method the mere mention of which causes the peasants' blood to boil, namely to debarring the peasants from the land at the height of the rice-planting season. This literally involves the death of the peasant and his family from starvation. The debarring of peasants from the field for failure to pay rent or taxes is called in Japanese "Tatsiri Kins," and there are no more hateful words to the Japanese peasants than these. To be sure, there is yet another method of coercion used by the landlords against their tenants consisting in putting an arrest upon the crop of rice, which is called in Japanese "Sasige Tatsi Osa." This method is just as hateful to the peasants as the "Tatsiri Kins" method.

The landlords in their fight against the peasants are backed by the entire machinery of the state, the police, the army, the courts of law, etc. On the other hand, the peasants act collectively and upon the principle of "one for all and all for one."

The fight between the peasants and the landlords is frequently accompanied by bloody encounters. Even the bourgeois Japanese newspapers are replete with descriptions of such encounters. The fighting methods vary. The peasants by whole villages overrun the landlords' estates raiding and burning their homes and causing injury, and sometimes death to the landlords and their defenders. It happened also that landlords and policemen, even chiefs of police, were ducked in the river or in the pond. Only a few years ago no peasant would ever dare to think of such an action.

The peasants resort also to "moral force." Thus, during the conflicts the peasant children refuse to attend school, or if they do attend, they keep on singing revolutionary songs. The young peasants refuse to turn up for military training, and so on. Thus, the peasants combine active fighting with a sort of "passive resistance." But, of course, active

STRUGGLE

By GERTRUDE KLUGMAN.

(A. Young Pioneer).

The time has come to unite as one! Against the barriers of civilization, We will struggle till the game is won To build a clean, just nation!

And when our aim will reach its goal As would be if there is will and strength. And if necessary the barriers in grim will roll Just to show there is life at length.

Thus we all must unite as one! Against the barriers of civilization, We will struggle till the game is won To build a clean, just nation!

A boy was at college and he wrote the following to his father:

Too dumb
No Fun
Your son.

He received from his father this:

That's sad,
Too bad.
Your dad.

MILDRED MEDELIS.

Fighting is a great deal more in vogue than "passive resistance."

Lately we have been witnessing a new form of fighting. Village women, the wives, daughters and sisters of the peasants, in crowds of from 150 to 200 people and more, betake themselves to the city (as it happened in Tokyo and Osaka), break into the offices of the governor or of the chief judge, demanding an audience of the governor, or asking for a revision of some legal case lost by the peasants in court. Since they are invariably denied an audience, they kick up a row—as the newspapers have it—abusing the governor, the judges and all the representatives of authority. It is not always that the police succeeded in restoring order by the usual means, and they have to resort to armed force to get these women to clear out of the government building. An interesting sidelight: once the police asked these women whether they were suffragettes, and to this they replied that they did not know what it meant, but that anyway they meant to get their rights.

Of course, the Japanese press doesn't report even a hundredth part of the agrarian conflicts which take place in various parts of Japan. But even the meagre reports which appear in the press indicate an extremely tense situation.

The government is greatly worried over the agrarian situation. Lately the government tried to save the situation by transforming a certain number of tenant-farmers into independent landholders. A project is being worked out by the ministry of agriculture whereby one-fourth of all the tenant-farmers are to become proprietors of their landholdings within 35 years. This will require an outlay of 80 million yen annually, and the government hopes to get that sum by floating a loan. Nevertheless, the peasant unions consider this plan an Utopia, since it is going to affect only an insignificant portion of the peasantry, whilst the realization of the measures will take longer than the patience of the peasants will stand.

The tenant-farmers' fight goes on in a perfectly organized manner. This is largely due to the existence of the peasant unions. The number of organ-

ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with this issue the Saturday Magazine will appear in the full size pages of THE DAILY WORKER instead of as a separate publication as hitherto. This change is made for the convenience of our readers. The New Magazine will be enlarged and improved.

ized peasants grows from year to year. At the close of last year there were in Japan 3,598 unions of tenants with a total of 334,600 members (in 1918 there were only 250 unions). The landowners are organized, too, they have 592 unions with 40,960 members. Both the farmers' unions and the landowners' unions are united on a national scale. It is to be regretted, however, that the peasant movement, united until the current year, has now been split on political grounds into three wings corresponding to the Japanese labor movement, namely, the Right, the Left, and the Centre. The united body of the peasantry has become divided into three separate unions, having their branches in the provinces, among which there is frequent rivalry. Of course, this split has weakened the organized movement of the peasants, but even the split could not stop the tide of agrarian conflicts.

The Japanese government, as it is customary for all bourgeois governments, wants to ascribe the chief cause of the agrarian movement to the agitation carried on by the peasant unions. Recently it decided to suppress the activities of these unions if they should "incite" the peasants to fight. The peasant unions of all the wings were preparing in July to carry out throughout the country a Week of Protest against the repressive measures contemplated by the government.

It is perfectly clear that no repressive measures can arrest the movement of the Japanese peasants, since the movement is due to their previous economic position. On the other hand, the landowners, too, are not inclined to yield. All the measures framed by the government, even if carried into effect, will prove mere palliatives. Only the revolution, accompanied by nationalization of the land, will save the situation of the Japanese peasants.

While he was speaking, Mrs. Fung, a helpless witness of this family tragedy, was furiously wiping her tears while the Misses Fung, hanging their heads and feeling almost guilty, were scratching furiously and yet furiously the sculptured ivory flowers and birds of the antique table near which they were standing.

"Autumn Moon" and "Spring Cloud"

YOUNG ladies, you will first of all burn all these worthless books, secondly you will no longer associate with the women's union, thirdly, you will never set foot again in these dens of immorality and disorder which you call meetings, fourthly, you will take up your studies seriously. Otherwise you leave my house and will never see me again. Make your choice, and please do not compel me to repeat this. Do you hear me? . . .

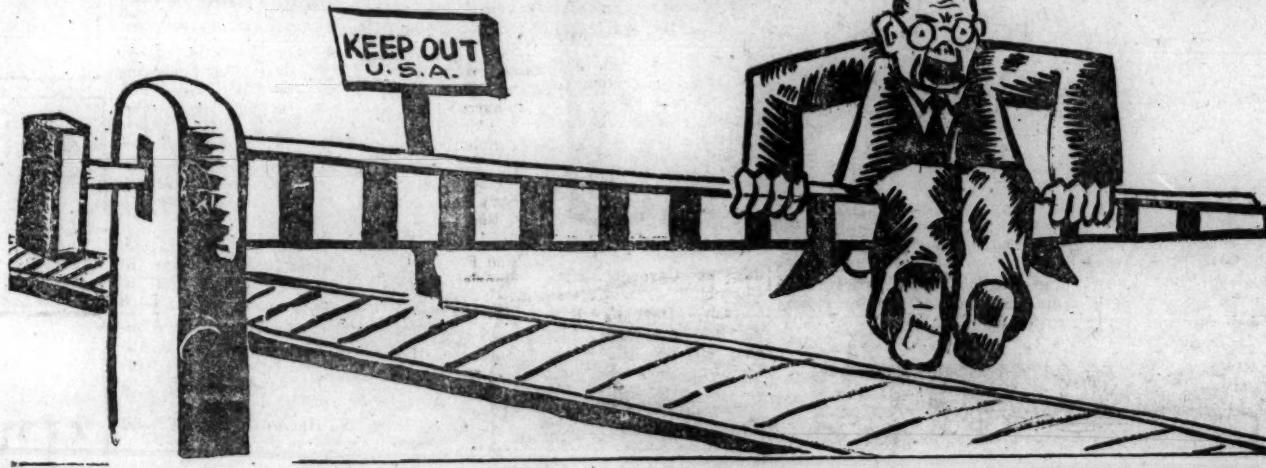
Thus spoke Mr. Fung Ta-kao, a wealthy Swatow industrialist to his two daughters.

To listen to him one would think that Mr. Fung is a comprador, that is to say, that he belongs to that category of nouveaux-rich Chinese who owe their wealth and property to the imperialists and who belong to the most reactionary class. . . . Nothing of the kind. Mr. Fung is a patriot and a nationalist. Being a landowner Mr. Fung has been ruined by the exactions of the militarists of his district. He cursed his oppressors, sowed his rice plantations and went to Singapore and subsequently to Java where he established himself as a small shopkeeper. After several years of economy and privation he amassed enough money not only to redeem all his old land, but also to acquire a considerable number of shares in a tobacco company of which he became the sole proprietor after the death of his partner. He contributed generally to all national subscription lists. He contributed liberally to the Hong-Kong-Shameen strike fund which through the boycott of British merchandise made it possible for Mr. Fung to treble the sale of his cigarettes, called patriotically "Sun Yat Sen Cigarettes." Mr. Fung was a member of the Kuomintang. But according to him all this kind of thing is alright, but only for men. Women must remain as they are: passive and insignificant.

While he was speaking, Mrs. Fung, a helpless witness of this family tragedy, was furiously wiping her tears while the Misses Fung, hanging their heads and feeling almost guilty, were scratching furiously and yet furiously the sculptured ivory flowers and birds of the antique table near which they were standing.

Having pronounced this paternal ultimatum, Mr.

THE A. F. OF L. IMMIGRATION POLICY



A. F. OF L. OFFICIAL AT THE CONVENTION: "No damn foreign worker is going to get into this glorious land of opportunity."

—By M. Pass.

The Young Comrade Section

NEWSPAPERS

The capitalists all over the world try with every means at their disposal to keep the workers and their children satisfied with conditions as they are, so that they will not revolt. Some of these means are the schools, the movies, the churches, the settlement houses, the charity organizations, the military organizations, as the boy scouts, and the newspaper press. Through these means they develop in workers and especially in children the spirit of patriotism and impress upon their minds the fable that everyone has a chance to become a millionaire or president of the U. S.

This explains to a certain extent why so many workers and children are so ready to fight and die for their enemies, the bosses. This also explains why the workers in the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, and some others are against the "communists," Soviets Russia and the Young Pioneers.

This condition we must fight against with all the means at OUR disposal. In the schools, our Pioneers must point out to other children the "bunk" that is taught. They must get them to join the Young Pioneers. They must point out that the Current Events, Literary Digest and other capitalist newspapers are only interested in keeping the workers' children in ignorance. They must explain that for children there is only one newspaper outside of the Young Comrade Corner and that is the Young Comrade.

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This is the only workers' children's newspaper in America. If must be READ as well as supported by workers' children. By getting subscribers for it you are helping to build a powerful weapon against the bosses.

My first letter is in WILL and also in WANT. My second is in DO but not in CANT. My third is in POOR but not in WEALTHY. My fourth is in SICK but not in HEALTHY. My fifth is in END and also in REAR. My sixth is in REVOLT that bosses fear.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 34

Matilda Schottka, Long Island City; Dolph Bar-toshik, Chicago, Ill.

Our Letter Box

Bosses Are Like Wolves

Dear Comrades: I hope you don't go to a school like I do where we learn things that aren't right. But now I am very glad, for vacation is almost here.

My parents always thought it would be better for me to go to a school where they teach you something else, something worth while learning. But as we are poor workers and cannot afford to go to a better school, we'll have to do the best we can. In our school the teacher talks about the bible and the priests, but I don't believe it. If the teachers don't know any better than to believe in such things then let them just go on talking.

I was reading the story of "Little Red Riding Hood, and the Wolf," to my little sister and after I finished it, I thought to myself, "Well I'm glad there aren't any more wolves in this country." But then a thought came to my mind, "Oh!" But the capitalists are much worse than wolves. They make many workers die by working them long hours at hard work for little pay."

I will close, hoping each and every one of us will follow Comrade Ruthenberg's last words, "Fight On!"

One of the comrades,

MARGARET YUHAS.

I Lost My Vacation

Dear Comrades: Who wants to know what kind of vacation the miners' boys and girls get? My daddy promised me that I'll have a nice vacation as soon as school was out. School has again started and I never got any vacation yet.

My daddy got four months' vacation together with many other boys' and girls' fathers. But the coal company never paid for that vacation, that's why I didn't get any vacation. But it's not my father's fault; I just blame the coal company.

Then we got a little vacation. We were picking berries for several days. How we scratched our hands and legs and our bodies! I want to know who calls a vacation? That is the kind of vacation the miners' children get. When we all get together, and fight against the bosses, we will win and then we will get real vacations.

Comradely,

SALLY BODO.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 35

Walter Katka, Iron, Minn.; Miriam Rosenfeld, Bronx, N. Y.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; Homer B. Chase, Hillsborough, N. H.

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 36 is: DEFEAT THE MEXICAN BOSSSES REVOLUTION.

The following have answered correctly:

Sylvia Master, Bronx, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, N. Y. C.

Fung left the room without another word, showing thereby that he would not tolerate any explanations.

When the women were left to themselves Mrs. Fung got up from her silk-covered arm-chair, approached her daughters, took them in her arms and kissed them while the tears were streaming from her eyes. She said: "Children you know your father, he is very strict, he wants to be obeyed, and he must be obeyed, this is your duty. Moreover, he is quite right. These books here are subversive. Their titles alone are enough to make you unreasonable! 'Free Marriage,' 'Sex Equality,' 'Free Love.' All this is pure folly! When I was young one never heard of such things. As to these women with short hair who with great effrontery speak such nonsense from public platforms, your father is about right when he calls them mad, for what other epithet could one give to these beings, neither men nor women, devoid of modesty and bashfulness?

Then again, these meetings frequented by men, women, girls and boys pell-mell, without any distinction of sex or class, at which old men rub shoulders with young ladies and the poor sit side by side with the rich! If this continues, it will be the end of everything! My dear girls, women are women, they have always been and always will be inferior to men. Women are bound by the 'three obediences' and the 'four conducts'!"

"The 'three obediences' and the 'four conducts' constitute our only treasure and our only qualities. They are the beauty and grandeur of our sex. And these women are trying to destroy them! Women emancipated? The idea of it, they will never be that! Otherwise they will no longer be women! My dear children, I am your mother, I am more experienced than you. I advise you, I even command you to obey your father, and I . . . Just then a servant entered the room, made a deep obeisance to Mrs. Fung and said: "Madam, my master wants you."

II.

"Well then," said Thu-Nguyet (*Autumn Moon*), aged 16.

"I have made my choice," answered the eldest sister Xuan-Van (*Spring Cloud*), aged 17.

"So have I."

"For the revolution!"

"And good-bye to the family."

They quickly scribbled a letter each to say goodbye and placed them in their mother's work-basket. Then they collected the books, confiscated by their father Mr. Fung, placed them on the table as material of circumstantial evidence, and left the paternal house.

"Poor mother!" And they could not help sighing when looking for the last time at Mrs. Fung's portrait and shutting the door of their home behind them.

In Western countries it is a simple matter for young girls to leave their family. But this is quite a different matter in China, particularly if the girls belong to bourgeois families.

* The "three obediences" say that in her girlhood a woman obeys her father, married, she obeys her husband, as a widow, she has to obey her eldest son.

** The "four conducts" are: Submission, modesty, chastity, passivity.

To upset suddenly paternal authority, and authority consolidated by centuries of propaganda and education, to leave a mother, who, in spite of her ignorance and naivete loves and adores you, is certainly very trying.

Neither is it very easy to face the terrible scandal which their action was bound to create in the whole country

CHEMICAL TRUSTS

By ROBERT McDONALD.

The Meaning of the New European Merger.

NEWS has just come from Paris that the vast German Chemical Trust has made an agreement with the French, and only recently came to an agreement with the new English trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. "Satisfactory accord on the question of home markets has been reached" and "they will pool all their available resources to gain the world trade." This means practically a united front in this industry of capitalist Europe against the United States, for other than Switzerland and Italy, which are expected to be included before long, no other countries have large scale chemical industries.

What is the driving force behind this great international trust? Profits? Of course. But that is far from all. During the imperialist war the chemical industries of all countries expanded tremendously, particularly those of France and the U. S. A., and to a considerable degree, that of England. Chemistry touches industry at a thousand different points, and when industry is accelerated to the utmost as in war, chemistry expands accordingly. But during the war two things happened: first of all, the allies discovered that they were dependent upon Germany for dyes, drugs and medicines and a host of important products; and second, there developed that great revolution in modern warfare—POISON GAS. These two factors spurred the previously backward countries (France, England, U. S. A.) to tremendous efforts after the war, to attain chemical independence. This naturally meant that the world's equipment for chemical manufacture has been expanded far in excess of peacetime needs, and hence the bitter struggle for markets.

American industrialists and the wide-awake young men in Mr. Hoover's department of commerce have been devoting considerable attention to chemistry recently. Toward the end of September, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the department of foreign and domestic commerce, addressed the members of the chamber of commerce in Wilmington—home of the tremendous du Pont interests. He said, "As a producer of practically one-half of the world's chemical requirements, it is felt that in exporting but 7 or 9 per cent of our production we are overlooking the possibilities inherent in developing foreign markets for these products. Our principal competitors—Germany, England and France—export from 25 to 33 per cent of their production."

In New York, at the Chemical Industries Banquet on September 28th, Mr. E. M. Allen, president of the Mathieson Alkali Works—important manufacturers of heavy chemicals—pointed out plainly the disadvantages and handicaps of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to American industry under modern conditions, declaring that it is unwieldy and the best weapon in the hands of the foreign cartels in stifling American competitors in the sale of chemicals throughout the world. Continuing, Mr. Allen warned the American industry of the impending clash with the European cartels. At the same banquet, Chas. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division, department of commerce, who has just returned from a tour of European chemical centers, was very much in accord with Mr. Allen's remarks concerning foreign competition.

The stock market seems to believe that some kind of American merger or agreement is to take place, for on the day that du Pont bought 114,000 shares of U. S. Steel, prices of stocks on the exchange rose to the highest level in its history! On the other hand, du Pont acquired an important interest in the General Motors octopus in 1926, and have directed its financing ever since. The Allied Chemical and Dye, another huge concern, also holds 100,000 shares of U. S. Steel. One great American trust has already formed an alliance with the German trust. Early in August, Mr. Walter C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey signed an agreement with the German chemical trust, concerning the exploitation of the Bergius patents for the production of oil by the liquefaction of coal. This is destined to be of tremendous importance in the future.

Thus imperialism takes on newer and higher forms. At present it is the imperialist nations of western Europe fighting against the U. S. A. Tomorrow they may all be united in the alliance, begun at Locarno against the U. S. S. R., engaged in a war "in defense of religion and civilization."

The farewell tour of Schumann-Heink, the return of Heifetz, after an absence of two years, and another tour by Padeweski are the outstanding features of the plans of George Engles. He will have five other artists under his management during the present season—Paul Kochanski, Ignas Friedman, George Barrere and his Little Symphony Orchestra, Emilio de Gogorza and Elena Gerhardt.

The Shuberts' will present Edna Leedom in "Breakfast in the Sun," a play with music, adapted from the French. The score is by Dave Stamps and Harold Levy, and the lyrics by Cyrus Wood.

DRAMA

A FUNLESS COMEDY

"Skin Deep" at the Liberty Got Under The Hide of The Audience.

BASIL SYDNEY



CHRYSSTAL HERNE as the homely and unhappy wife of Parrish Weston, the composer that no producer cared to know, carries the white woman's burden bravely in the leading role in the alleged comedy now floundering at the Liberty Theatre.

The show is a flop but this is not Miss Herne's fault who plays the role of the self-sacrificing wife who sees her husband about to be snatched away from her by a stout prima donna who would make a good singer if she only had a voice. Marian Warring-Manley as seen from the seventh row did not look like a serious menace to the sanctity of a home. She is fair, fat and over forty. Her role is rather tough on her but people must make sacrifices for food, clothing and rent.

This is the story: Parrish Weston was unable to find a producer to stage his opera which required more elephants than the mechanical equipment of the theatres and the pockets of the producers could bear. His old flame having returned from Honolulu, Weston falls in love with her again and is about to start for South America with her when his wife puts up the cash for the production of his opera. The flight was off.

The only husky laugh extracted from the audience during the show was when the emotional Spaniard who made his living as accompanist for the diva, offered to go upstairs and strangle his employer. No doubt the audience had murder in its heart and was grateful to him for his good intentions.

Walter Hampden who is now appearing at his own theatre in Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," will stage the Don Marquis play, "Out of the Seas," for George Tyler.

Jean Gilbert has completed the score of "Soldiers of Fortune," the operetta based on "Under the Red Roof," for which Harry B. Smith has written the book and lyrics. The Messrs. Shubert are now making plans for its production.

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The Reactionary Barrage Begins Against the First American Trade Union Delegation To the Soviet Union

The reactionary offensive has begun against the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, its report, and its recommendation that the Soviet Union be recognized by the United States.

The New York Herald-Tribune has fired the first gun in what in all likelihood will develop into a barrage as the full significance of the report and the tremendous mass interest it is arousing begins to be noticed and understood by the common enemies of the Soviet Union and the American working class.

Silas B. Axtell, a lawyer who went to the Soviet Union with the delegation has, been chosen by the Herald-Tribune as the champion who is to rescue the fair but frail heroine, "Lady American Democracy," from the clutches of the ogre "Sovietism."

In his statement to the Herald-Tribune Axtell takes the opportunity to state that Russia "was the most dismal and unhappy place I ever was in and I hope that the kind of government they are endeavoring to build will be confined to Russian territory forever."

For workers, especially those who have had experience with the average member of the legal profession, it certainly will not seem a devastating indictment of the Soviet Union that for a lawyer it is a "most dismal and unhappy place."

An attorney who gets a fat fee from Andy Furuseth's Seamen's Union occasionally, Axtell probably was astounded and alarmed to discover that the Marine Transport Workers' Union in the Soviet Union does not have to employ lawyers since the government is THEIR government and owns the entire transport industry.

As quoted by the Herald-Tribune, Axtell's statements are not very impressive. Even armored and weaponed for the fray as he is, the Herald-Tribune champion seems by no means to tip the scales as a heavyweight should. We do not know what charger he will choose for the combat but if his stature can be measured by his statements a Shetland pony would carry him with ease.

The important fact is not what Axtell says but that he says it at a time when the movement for recognition of the Soviet Union has reached a big impetus from the report of the trade union delegation, and the American working class is showing signs of realizing the need for defense of the Soviet Union against imperialist aggression.

We can expect the batteries of reactionary A. F. of L. of officialdom to begin to thunder soon.

But from all indications they will be silenced this time by the growing sympathy for the Soviet Union among all sections of the American working class.

The Herald-Tribune and its champion will be answered by the American workers and farmers and altho it is considered rather low to strike a woman, Lady American Democracy is going to get some hard jolts when she gets in the way of the mass movement which is rolling up as the knowledge of the mighty role of the Soviet Union spreads in the ranks of the workers.

Polish Fascism Bars British Miners' Leader

The refusal of the Pilsudski government to allow A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners Federation, to enter Poland to attend the International Miners Congress, is a sign that British imperialist influence is still strong in the Polish fascist government.

Britain's imperialist rulers hate Cook as the one outstanding trade union official who did not join in the betrayal of the general strike and the miners' strike. They do not wish his fiery speeches to be heard in international congresses of trade unionists and especially not in a miners' congress.

The refusal of a visa to Cook also is an intimation that Polish fascism, bolstered up by the recent loan of \$72,000,000, floated principally in the United States, is preparing a new onslaught on the working class, the peasantry and national minorities, and does not want any keen and militant workers' representatives from another country, and especially from Great Britain, to witness its brutal acts.

The absence of Cook and W. P. Richardson, his fellow-delegate who refused to go if Cook was barred, will make it impossible to hold a session of the Miners' Congress.

This is probably what the British capitalists and their Polish allies were really aiming to accomplish.

Only the treachery and cowardice of the reformist leaders of the socialist parties of Europe and of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) make such discrimination against workers' representatives possible. High on the list of these agents of capitalists are the official leaders of the British labor movement who hate Cook and all he represents more bitterly than do the imperialists.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The DAILY WORKER: This is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and not only is he an arch-reactionary union member, but at the time when the student body of Brookwood had a meeting to send a delegate to the proposed Student delegation of the League of Industrial Democracy to Soviet Russia, English was one of those that was opposed to sending a delegate and also stated as long as affairs in Russia continue as they do now, he will always be against it.

At the close I wish to say that the editors of the DAILY WORKER should be more careful before publishing such "news."

For a better trade union movement, Herman Gordon.

THE DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1927

IN NICARAGUA

—By Fred Ellis



"Give me liberty or give me death!"

A Boston Commoner A Visit to Metropolitan Museum

By DIEGO RIVERA.

BOSTON is like an old man trying to look young by dressing loudly. On selected streets stand tall, beautiful buildings, towering over narrow sidewalks. Here shop windows are richly decorated. One sees behind the polished window panes as he walks along, displays of iridescent colored cravats, dazzling bits of jewelry, alligator shoes, Japanese urns, vials of perfume, fashionable fur coats, hand carved pieces of bric-a-brac, and bronze statues encased in luxurious gowns.

Well-dressed pedestrians gaze into these windows and walk away with a satisfied feeling. The exhibits instill in them with a faint pride. They see in it symbols of WEALTH! SUPREMACY! The things Boston is an animated example of. But elsewhere but its Sacco and Vanzetti he unconsciously mourning for. They were his friends, the Frankie never saw them. They are a legend, a heritage to him. Something they left over lives in his mind. Frankie doesn't know what it is yet, but he will learn soon. He sees it thru a mist, but soon he will see clearly.

Frankie is of the young, Boston belongs to the old. He will never forget Sacco and Vanzetti. He can't. Boston did.

A picture of crowds. Crowds picetting the State House. Crowds moving in the streets rotate in his mind. That was a month ago. Frankie was there too selling papers. He remembers the crowds and the headlines "Sacco and Vanzetti to get reprieve," "Sacco and Vanzetti in death house," then "Sacco and Vanzetti dead."

It was a fight, and the spirit of it gripped Frankie. Now he wonders why Sacco and Vanzetti are forgotten. He thinks they are, and it hurts him!

Frankie lives on Corning Street, in a house facing the roof of a garage and a stretch of railroad tracks. There are entire blocks of such buildings. Clay flower pots rest on window sills and almost every house has a "Furnished Room" sign hung out. The rooms are old, dingy, ill smelling. One toilet and one bath serve six or seven families. A pretentious odor is in the air. The shutters are painted green.

In these rooms men walk about in their underwear, smoke corn cobs pipes, and allow their ashes to fall unmolested to the floor. At times they also worry about paying the rent.

Here children urinate in gutters, and babies cry lustily. Here too buxom housewives cook in a single porcelain pot, and raise large families. Boston denies the existence of these streets, but they are there, many of them, and the tragedy of it is that these very inhabitants brag with greater gusto of Anglo-Saxon superiority; and all the viciousness that it embodies.

Frankie comes to these streets each night. He walks home thru the section where the other half live. One avenue divides them. He is conscious of the contrast. Before it was merely a difference. Today it is a challenge.

Frankie's mother is janitor of the houses they live in. Her body is misshapen after bearing six children. Two were miscarriages. She is prematurely old, and speaks with an Irish accent. His father is an emaciated man of sixty. When he was able to work he was a window cleaner. A married sister occupies one of the three rooms

On the other hand, all this contrasted with the strong plastic beauty that is developing in the city of skyscrapers. This was to me the



The Armed Peasant—by Diego Rivera

My brief visit to the Metropolitan Museum proved very depressing to me. Out of the strange profusion of world masterpieces and colossal examples of ugliness and bad taste side by side, grew a vivid picture of the role that America is playing in the world today.

The Metropolitan Museum, which has drawn to it the greatest part of the greatest art treasures of the various lands of the earth in a short period of time, symbolized to me the present world domination of the United States. Countries that have created great art cannot retain it in the face of the all-absorbing, all-consuming power of American millions. Millions who know nothing of art except to buy things because they are high priced—who do not even know the elementary fact that great art loses its force when torn out of the environment in which it was created and out of which it grew—reach out like the tentacles of a gigantic octopus to all corners of the earth and clean them of all the precious treasures of centuries, to hang them next to things as ugly as "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

It will not be long before it gives the world a plastic beauty that is powerful and new.



Mexican Festival —By Diego Rivera.

with her husband. The other two children go to school.

Since he began earning money, Frankie was given a cot all to himself. At night his thoughts wander thru illusory regions. He used to dream of becoming a circus proprietor, but Sacco and Vanzetti made him realize that the poverty into which he was sucked has no such easy exits.

Each evening Frankie brings home a newspaper. He reads what he can understand in it, admires the cartoons and gives it to "Ed," his big brother-in-law. "Ed" is a plumber, and a class conscious worker. Frankie gets this paper for him. Together they talk about the class struggle which "Ed" explains to him.

The kid lives with a bitterness gnawing at his heart. He sells papers amidst wealth and lives in poverty. Around him he sees theatre displays, dresses, nice furniture, and he sleeps on a hard cot in the kitchen.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ONE of the most important events of last week was the opening of The New Playwrights Theatre on Commerce Street with "The Belt" by Paul Sifton as its first production. Commerce Street is situated on the western proletarian frontier of Greenwich Village and "The Belt" is a proletarian play. St. Luke's Place, where Jimmy Walker makes his home is in the immediate vicinity and a certain philanthropist whose first name is Denny quenches the thirsts of truck-drivers, longshoremen and motorcycle policemen at a corner not far distant. Indeed, unless the east of "The Belt" are as different from other members of the profession as "The Belt" is from "Getting Gertie's Garter," Denny might do worse than pass some of his business cards out among the thespians. His services might contribute to the gaiety of the acting.

A PROLETARIAN critic of the drama in collaboration with other amateurs is laboring over a serious review of this play, but in the meantime this opportunity is seized upon to let those who have not already been informed of The New Playwrights Theatre and its mission that a visit to 40 Commerce Street is worth while. There are no electric lights over the entrance but there is a large red flag which is just as compelling. It was rather interesting to watch Otto Kahn, banker, philanthropist and patron of the arts entering the theatre on opening night with the symbol of his future doom (as a capitalist) waving over his head.

IT was still more interesting to watch the reaction of the working-class audience that attended some of the dress rehearsals. Perhaps if members of the audience were asked to write a criticism of the play that would pass such a test would be very small. Yet whenever the author in his attempt to give a graphic lecture on class-collaboration and the killing effect of the speed-up system stumbled in the wrong direction the audience stiffened like so many English butlers at an afternoon tea.

DUNNING into an avowed labor play in a legitimate theatre is an welcome an experience as finding a pearl in a cafeteria oyster. No matter how weak and stumbling a labor play may be its worker-patrons will treat it kindly as long as it has good intentions. They will take the same attitude toward us that our supporters take towards us. The DAILY WORKER. Technically poor compared to the bourgeois papers the workers feel that it is their own and that it is only as immature as the labor movement which it represents. The theatre that aims to serve the best interests of the working-class will be given similar support, and whatever criticism it may receive, will be helpful, friendly and constructive. We hope the day is not far distant when the left wing of the labor movement will make it possible for a real proletarian theatre to survive without the aid of outside "angels."

WESTERDAY'S newspapers carried the news that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had donated \$250,000 to the Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens. The same newspapers tell us of the strike of the Rockefeller exploited workers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. John's slaves are demanding more of the fruits of their labor but John D. Jr., fears that if he gives enough money to his employees to enable them to live somewhat decently, there will not be enough left to save the souls of the Baptists. Perhaps the Baptists will agree to say prayers for the souls of the strikers who may be killed by John D.'s gunmen.

CILAS B. AXTELL, attorney for the Seamen's Union, who accompanied the Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union expresses disagreement with the favorable report made by the majority of the delegates. Mr. Axstell says that there is no freedom of speech in Russia. The first time I heard of Mr. Axstell was in 1921 when I was secretary of the James Larkin Defense Committee. An acting-secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders' Union spoke at one of our meetings and on the following day he received a letter from Mr. Axstell with a clipping from one of the papers that mentioned his name in connection with the meeting. Mr. Axstell conveyed a gentle hint to the acting-secretary of his client union that his standing as a respectable trade union functionary might be impaired by continued association with the defense committee of a Communist. The acting-secretary took the hint. It appears that Mr. Axstell is still in the active service of the red-baiters.

THE little real estate deal between the pope and the Fascist Party is off for the time being. The mystic bark of Peter's successor may not float at the Tiber's mouth for many years to come, unless the two reactionary organizations can come to terms.